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VIOLATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL REGULATIONS AND PRO-CASTRO PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

PART 4

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

OCTOBER 16 AND NOVEMBER 18, 1963

INCLUDING INDEX

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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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Public Law 601, 79th Congress

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, which provides:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * *

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Rule X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

Rule XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * * * *

Rule XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 88TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 9, 1963

* * * * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * * * *

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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* * * * * * *

27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

SYNOPSIS

A subcommittee, composed of Representatives Joe R. Pool, chairman, of Texas; Richard H. Ichord, of Missouri; and August E. Johansen, of Michigan, continued hearings on the subject of unauthorized travel of U.S. citizens to Cuba at a public session in Washington, D.C., on October 16, 1963. On this occasion, the subcommittee was particularly interested in establishing the true identity of one "Jay" or "J." "Jacob" or "Jacobs," who had been mentioned in earlier hearings as the purchaser of air travel tickets used by the U.S. students who traveled to Cuba by way of Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the summer of 1963.

The first witness to appear at the subcommittee's morning session was Arnold Indenbaum, for 10 years a brakeman on the New York Central Railroad until furloughed from his job on September 2, 1963.

Mr. Indenbaum invoked the fifth amendment and other constitutional reasons in declining to say whether he was aware that a person using the names "Jacob" aand "Jacobs" on June 10 and 11, 1963, had deposited more than $36,000 at the Ottawa, Canada, offices of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines for flight reservations to Paris, France. He also declined, for the same reasons, to tell the subcommittee if he was aware that a person using a North Carolina driver's license to identify himself as "Jay Jacobs" had collected refunds on unused flight tickets from the New York City offices of BOAC and KLM in late August 1963.

He declined to answer when asked if he had ever used or been known by the name of "Jay Jacob" or "Jay Jacobs."

At this point Mr. Indenbaum was instructed to stand aside temporarily while the subcommittee heard other witnesses.

Miss June Gard, an employee in KLM's main New York City office, testified that Levi Laub had visited that office on at least five occasions making arrangements for the flight of a group of U.S. students to Paris by way of Amsterdam in June 1963.

Miss Gard said that in June 1963 she had received a telephone call from the KLM office in Ottawa and talked to a man who identified himself as "Mr. Jacob." He told her he was at the Ottawa KLM office to pay for tickets which had been reserved for a group of students by Levi Laub at KLM's New York office.

The witness also testified that shortly after the students departed from New York for Cuba on June 25 she received a telephone call from a person identifying himself as "Mr. Jacob," who asked that a refund for unused KLM tickets he had purchased be sent to his bank account. When she asked for his bank account number, he said he had several and would call her back. She also requested that he come to the KLM office in person and present identification of himself.

It was not until about August 26, Miss Gard testified, that a man who introduced himself as "Mr. Jacob" and produced a driver's license bearing his photograph as identification came to her office and applied for a refund from KLM.

Miss Gard said that the man who had identified himself as "Mr. Jay Jacob" and Arnold Indenbaum, the preceding witness, were one and the same person.

Peter Gumpert, a graduate student at the University of North Carolina, testified that he had met a person he knew only as "Arnie" or "Arnold" on July 25, 1963, when the latter spent the night at the Chapel Hill, North Carolina, residence in which he (Gumpert) shared a room with Nicholas Bateson, another graduate student at the university. He said he had no known Indenbaum by the name of "Jacob" or "Jacobs" while the latter was in Chapel Hill. (Bateson, according to subcommittee information of which Mr. Gumpert said he was not aware, had played a leadership role in the formation of a student Progressive Labor organization at Chapel Hill.)

Mr. Gumpert told the subcommittee he had been introduced to a Jacob Rosen by Mr. Bateson in late 1962 or early 1963. The witness said no information had been brought to his attention, however, concerning Rosen's affiliation with any Communist group. He said he may have learned from Mr. Bateson that Mr. Rosen was connected with Progressive Labor.

Mr. Gumpert testified that he was not a member of either Progressive Labor or the New Left Club, a group which preceded the Progressive Labor organization at Chapel Hill.

He told the subcommittee that on July 26, 1963, he had obtained a rented automobile for Mr. Indenbaum, who needed a vehicle with which to take an examination for a North Carolina driver's license. That same day, said the witness, he drove Indenbaum to Carrboro, N.C., where Indenbaum completed the required tests. Mr. Gumpert said he waited outside while Indenbaum took his examination in the driver examiner's office and did not accompany Indenbaum during the latter's road test. He did, however, drive the visitor back to Chapel Hill, after which he did not see him again until the hearing.

A short time after Mr. Indenbaum's visit, according to the witness, Mr. Gumpert and Mr. Bateson ceased to share the same residence, each moving to a new location.

The next witness was Durane U. Sherman, license examiner for the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles. He testified that on July 26, 1963, he had received and processed an "Application for North Carolina Driver's License" submitted and signed in his presence by "Jay Jacobs." The man identifying himself as Mr. Jacobs told him that he had not previously been licensed to operate a motor vehicle in North Carolina or any other State, said the witness.

Mr. Sherman said that after "Jacobs" completed the required examinations, he collected a fee from the applicant and gave him a receipt, which could have served as a temporary license for a period up to 30 days. Mr. Sherman testified that he forwarded the application to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in Raleigh, N.C., from which the permanent license would have been sent directly to the applicant at Bateson's post office box, the address "Jacobs" gave on the application.

The subcommittee's counsel introduced the North Carolina driver's license application of "Jay Jacobs," bearing stamped number 1230513, identified by Mr. Sherman. The witness testified that, under normal operating procedures, that number would be the number of the permanent license issued to "Jacobs" by the Department of Motor Vehicles at Raleigh.[1]

Mr. Sherman told the subcommittee that Arnold Indenbaum, the man who had preceded him on the witness stand, was the person who had represented himself as "Jay Jacobs" when he was examined for a driver's license in North Carolina on July 26, 1963.

The next witness was Nicholas Bateson, an employee of the University of North Carolina who had immigrated to the United States from his native England in 1958, the year after his graduation from Oxford. Mr. Bateson said he had had not applied for U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Bateson invoked the fifth amendment when asked if he knew Arnold Indenbaum; whether Indenbaum had visited him on July 25–26, 1963, and discussed the need for obtaining a North Carolina driver's license; and whether he had been informed by Indenbaum that he would represent himself as "Jay Jacobs" for the purpose of acquiring the license.

According to the subcommittee's information, a North Carolina driver's license was issued to "Jay Jacobs" on July 29, 1963, and mailed to Nicholas Bateson's post office box.

Mr. Bateson declined to answer for the same reason, when asked if he had involved Peter Gumpert in helping Indenbaum obtain a license under the name of "Jay Jacobs" without Gumpert's knowledge of the scheme, and whether he knew that Indenbaum had intended to pose as "Jacobs" for the purpose of receiving refunds from KLM and BOAC.

Mr. Bateson said a report in the University of North Carolina student newspaper, *Daily Tar Heel*, of November 29, 1962, which had indicated he planned to accompany a student group to Cuba in December, 1962, was erroneous.

He invoked the fifth amendment when asked whether he had been one of the organizers of the Progressive Labor Club at the University of North Carolina, but said he had no knowledge that the club had recruited and organized students for travel to Cuba.

The witness cited both the first and fifth amendments in declining to say whether he knew Larry Wilford Phelps to be a member of the Progressive Labor group at Chapel Hill. In explanation of his refusal to answer, Bateson admitted being what he called a "guest" member of the Progressive Labor Club and said he felt bound to "the rules of this club, and one of the rules of this club is that one is under a very solemn and sacred honor not to discuss the names of other people who are also on the political left."

He continued to cite the fifth amendment when asked about subcommittee evidence that the Progressive Labor Club was not recognized by the University of North Carolina and was, therefore, barred from using the university's facilities for meetings.

Mr. Bateson refused, again claiming fifth amendment privileges, to confirm or deny a *Daily Tar Heel* story of September 25, 1962, that

[1] Documents introduced later in the hearings revealed that the license Indenbaum subsequently used to identify himself as "Jay Jacobs" was numbered 1230513.

he had granted it an interview as a "spokesman" for the Progressive Labor Club. For the same reasons, he declined to say how the Progressive Labor Club was organized at Chapel Hill; to identify the individual from the national office of Progressive Labor with whom he conferred in regard to the formation of a Chapel Hill branch; to state whether he had been in attendance at the national organizational meeting of the Progressive Labor Movement on July 1, 1962; and whether, in connection with the formation of the Chapel Hill Progressive Labor Club, he had conferred with Jacob Rosen, Milton Rosen, or Mortimer Scheer.

Counsel for the subcommittee was requested by the chairman to refer a copy of the transcript of Mr. Bateson's testimony to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for appropriate review.

Miss June Gard was recalled by the subcommittee to elaborate upon her earlier testimony. She said that in her capacity as an employee of KLM's New York office she had received two telephone calls from a person or persons identifying themselves as "Jay Jacob." The first call was received from Canada in mid-June in connection with the payment in Ottawa of money for flight tickets for the students. The second telephone call, she explained, was apparently a local one (made in New York) and concerned a request for a refund for tickets which had been purchased but not used. The second call was received several days after the June 25 departure of the students on their roundabout trip to Cuba.

Miss Gard testified that the man who later came to the KLM office in New York and identified himself to her as "Jay Jacob" was the same person who had been the first witness before the subcommittee that morning (Indenbaum).

Following Miss Gard's return appearance, the subcommittee recessed until 2 p.m. the same day.

The first witness during the afternoon session was Miss Brunhilde Linke, a ticket agent for the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines office at 609 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She told the subcommittee that in the last week of August a person representing himself as "Mr. Jacobs," accompanied by another man, came to the KLM ticket office to check on a refund request that had already been initiated. He presented a letter from the KLM refund department, she said, which had instructed him either to come to the office himself to collect the refund or to authorize someone else to do so. Miss Linke said this man also presented as identification a driver's license with his picture on it, made out to either "Jay" or "J." Jacobs.

Miss Linke said no company official in a position to authorize the signing of a refund check was present on that occasion, so "Jacobs" was asked to return the following morning, which he did. She told the subcommittee that the refund check was then given to "Jacobs" by the KLM ticket office manager, Mr. van der Jagt.

Miss Linke testified that the day's first witness, Arnold Indenbaum, was the person previously known to her as "Jay Jacobs," the man who had received the KLM refund check from Mr. van der Jagt.

Edward R. O'Neill, ticket counter manager of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's office at 530 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was the next person heard by the subcommittee. From records in his possession subpenaed for the hearing, Mr. O'Neill testified that the

Ottawa BOAC office had telephoned the New York office on June 10 and 11, 1963, advising that it had received deposits of $5,000 and $17,739.20, respectively, from a Mr. "J. Jacobs." The deposits, according to BOAC records, were to hold 60 seats for travel from New York to London to Paris. Reservations for these seats, Mr. O'Neill told the subcommittee, had initially been requested by Mr. Levi Laub in May, and the deposit on them was supposed to have been made on June 6. On Saturday, June 8, however, according to the witness, a person identifying himself as Levi Laub had telephoned BOAC's New York office from Canada and explained that he was not able to make the deposit in Montreal on that date because the BOAC office there was closed.

Mr. O'Neill also testified that on June 13, 1963, Mr. Laub came to the BOAC office in New York with a Miss V. Ortiz, who purchased a ticket for herself and another for "A. Indenbaum," for a BOAC New York-London-Paris flight departing June 16, with an open return date. The Indenbaum ticket had previously been reserved under a "no-name" booking, the witness explained.

The subcommittee counsel recalled for the record that on September 12, 1963, witness Barry Hoffman had testified that the students who departed from New York for Cuba on June 25 were joined in Prague, Czechoslovakia, by a girl named Victoria Ortiz.

The counsel for the subcommittee presented to Mr. O'Neill, for identification, a copy of a document dated August 26, 1963, signed by "Jay Jacobs," acknowledging receipt of a BOAC check numbered D000149, in the amount of $4,134.40. The witness said "Mr. Jacobs" had signed this receipt in his presence on the date indicated at the time he gave the alleged Mr. Jacobs a refund check for unused tickets. Mr. O'Neill told the subcommittee he had first established "Mr. Jacobs' " identity from North Carolina driver's license number 1230513, which he noted on the refund receipt "Jacobs" had signed. The witness also identified a cancelled check shown him by the subcommittee as the one he had signed and given "Mr. Jacobs" on August 26, 1963.

Mr. O'Neill further testified that the person with whom he had dealt as "Jay Jacobs" was the same person who had testified before the subcommittee earlier in the day under the name of Indenbaum.

David Perham, an employee of the First National City Bank of New York, testified that on August 27, 1963, a person identifying himself as "Jay Jacob" had appeared at the bank's branch office at 640 Fifth Avenue to cash check No. 6001, made payable to him, in the amount of $2,067.20 by the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. Mr. Perham, who was the branch officer in charge of approving checks up to $250 on that occasion, said he took both the check and "Mr. Jacobs' " driver's license to another bank official who was authorized to approve the cashing of checks in higher amounts. The check was approved by the other official and returned to "Mr. Jacob" by Mr. Perham, who noted on the back of the check that "Mr. Jacob's" identification had been established by a North Carolina driver's license. Mr. Perham said "Mr. Jacob" endorsed the check in his presence.

Mr. Perham testified that the person who had negotiated the check at his bank, payable to "Jay Jacobs," was the same man who had

been identified and had previously testified at the subcommittee hearing as Arnold Indenbaum.

Harold J. E. Gesell, chief of the Veterans' Administration's Identification and Detection Division and an expert examiner of questionable documents, was the next witness heard by the subcommittee. On October 8, 1963, the Committee on Un-American Activities had submitted to Mr. Gesell for examination four documents bearing the signature of "Jay Jacobs." They were: (1) a BOAC check, D000149, dated August 26, 1963, endorsed by "Jay Jacobs;" (2) a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines check, dated August 27, 1963, endorsed by "Jay Jacobs;" (3) a receipt, dated August 26, 1963, on a BOAC letterhead, signed by "Jay Jacobs;" and (4) the application for a North Carolina driver's license signed by "Jay Jacobs."

After testifying in detail as to the reasons for his findings and conclusion, Mr. Gesell said that, in his opinion, the "Jay Jacobs" signatures had been written by the same person in all four instances.

Arnold Indenbaum was then recalled for further interrogation. He invoked the fifth amendment in response to all questions concerning the other witnesses' testimony about his activities under the name of "Jacob" or "Jacobs."

In addition, he declined for the same reason to admit that it was *not* he who, identifying himself as "Jay Jacobs" and a friend of Levi Laub, had telephoned the New York KLM office from the KLM office in Ottawa, Canada, stating he had deposited money with KLM's Ottawa agent for the purchase of flight tickets to Paris.

Mr. Indenbaum also invoked the fifth amendment when asked if he had gone to North Carolina and obtained a driver's license under the name of "Jay Jacobs" in order to establish identification with which he could collect refunds on unused airline tickets purchased under that fictitious name.

At this point in the proceedings, the subcommittee counsel introduced an affidavit from H. J. van der Jagt, ticket manager of the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines office in New York City, who was out of the country and unable to appear at the hearings. In this statement, Mr. van der Jagt said he had given a KLM refund check, dated August 27, 1963, in the amount of $2,067.20 to a person who presented a North Carolina driver's license in identifying himself as "Jay Jacobs," the purchaser of unused flight tickets. Mr. Indenbaum declined, for the same reason, an invitation to say if there was any inaccuracy in Mr. van der Jagt's affidavit.

Repeatedly citing the fifth amendment, the witness refused to discuss his acquaintanceship with Nicholas Bateson; to confirm or deny that, when he applied for a driver's license in North Carolina and claimed never to have been a licensed operator, he actually possessed a valid New York chauffeur's license; to say if he had been aware of arrangements made by Levi Laub for travel to Ottawa, Canada, via Trans Canadian Air Lines on June 8, 1963, two days prior to the date when deposits were made in that city for ticket purchases from KLM and BOAC; to testify whether he had flown via BOAC to Paris with Vickie Ortiz in mid-June 1963 to make arrangements for the reception of Cuba-bound U.S. student groups which arrived at the French capital later that month; to explain the source of the funds deposited at the KLM and BOAC offices in Ottawa; and to

reveal what disposition had been made of the more than $6,000 in refunds he had obtained under the names of "Jabab" and "Jacobs" from the KLM and BOAC in New York City.

Mr. Indenbaum continued to invoke the fifth amendment in declining to answer questions pertaining to the following subcommittee information concerning his background:

In the New York City primary on August 22, 1950, Arnold Indenbaum was elected a delegate from the 21st Assembly District to the Second Judicial District Convention of the American Labor Party (ALP).

In the fall of 1951, Indenbaum's name appeared on an American Labor Party petition as a candidate for membership on the ALP's County Committee for Kings County, New York. Heading the ticket on which he ran was a well-known Communist, Clifford T. McAvoy, who sought the presidency of the City Council of New York.

The witness again invoked the fifth amendment when asked if he had been advised to seek office in the American Labor Party by anyone known to him to be a member of the Communist Party.

The subcommittee counsel pointed out for the record that the New York City section of the American Labor Party was cited as subversive by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944 and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1956.

Mr. Indenbaum, for the same reason, refused to acknowledge having filed with the State Department in 1959 a passport application on which he failed to answer questions pertaining to past and present membership in the Communist Party. He likewise declined to inform the subcommittee whether he had been a Communist Party member at the time he filed the application for a passport in 1959, during the time he was a candidate for the ALP County Committee in 1951, or when he was a delegate to the ALP convention in 1950.

The witness also refused, invoking the fifth amendment, to say whether at the time of his testimony he was a member of the Progressive Labor Movement.

NOVEMBER 18, 1963, HEARINGS

Public hearings on violations of State Department travel regulations and pro-Castro propaganda activities in the United States were continued in Washington, D.C., on November 18, 1963, by a subcommittee composed of Representatives Richard H. Ichord, of Missouri, chairman; George F. Senner, Jr., of Arizona; and August E. Johansen, of Michigan. Of primary interest to the subcommittee were the activities of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Glenn, a young couple who had traveled to Cuba with the group of 58 students in June 1963, but who did not return to the United States until about 6 weeks after most of the others had returned at the end of August.

The first witness was Harold G. Wilkes, a warehouse supervisor for a manufacturing company in Bloomington, Ind. He said that for a 9-month period, beginning about the middle of August 1962, he had rented an apartment in his home to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, who answered an advertisement he had placed in a local newspaper.

Mr. Wilkes said the apartment occupied by the Glenns was located directly beneath his kitchen and dining room. He explained that

the same heating ducts and a common forced-air register served both living areas, making it possible for him, while in his own quarters, to overhear conversations taking place in the apartment below.

The witness testified that the Glenns had received numerous visitors and that by January 1963 regular meetings were held in their apartment. He said he hadn't become particularly concerned about the nature of the meetings prior to one which was held in mid-March 1963. On that occasion, Mr. Wilkes told the subcommittee, a group referred to as the "YSA" was addressed by an instructor identified only as "a comrade from New York."

Mr. Wilkes recalled that the New Yorker addressed members of the group as "comrades" and urged them to remain faithful to the YSA, which the witness later learned was the Young Socialist Alliance. He testified that the speaker called our present form of government an "imperialistic, capitalistic system," and stated it was only a matter of time before the system would be replaced through the efforts of the YSA and other groups.

The witness told the subcommittee that the meetings, held about once a month, continued until the latter part of May 1963. He said the gatherings in the Glenns' apartment had been attended by groups of from 7 to 15 persons. He recalled that, in addition to John and Marcia Glenn, some of the participants had been Ralph Levitt, Jim Bingham, Tom Morgan, Bill and Paulann Groninger, Jack and Betsy Barnes, and Don and Polly Smith.

Information developed by committee investigation of the persons named by Mr. Wilkes was entered into the record of the hearings, as follows:

Ralph Levitt was the president of the Young Socialist Alliance at the University of Indiana in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1962. During the period 1961–63 he was associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council at the university and was the original lessee of the Bloomington post office box used by that organization.

James Bingham was treasurer and later chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council at the University of Indiana in 1961 and 1962. In 1962 and at least part of 1963 he was secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance at the university.

Thomas G. Morgan has held offices in both the Young Socialist Alliance and the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council at the University of Indiana.

Levitt, Bingham, and Morgan have been indicted for conspiring to overthrow the Government of the State of Indiana, in violation of an Indiana statute.

Paulann and William Groninger, husband and wife, are members of the Young Socialist Alliance. Paulann Groninger is also secretary of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students (the indicted threesome).

Jack Barnes is or was a student at Northwestern University and is an organizer for the Young Socialist Alliance in the Midwest.

According to the testimony of Mr. Wilkes, Marcia Glenn was the corresponding secretary for the Young Socialist Alliance. He said he became aware of this fact in May 1963, when he overheard Mrs. Glenn asking James Bingham whether she should resign as corre-

sponding secretary, because of adverse local publicity the YSA was receiving.

At this point in the hearing, the subcommittee counsel introduced 13 publications which Mr. Wilkes had found in the Glenns' apartment and recently delivered to the Committee on Un-American Activities. The witness described them as samples of quantities of such material he had observed in the apartment on an occasion when he entered it to do some repair work.

Nine of the samples were products of Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, N.Y.C., the same address maintained by the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance of New York City. (In 1948 the Socialist Workers Party was cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General of the United States and as a dissident Communist group by the Committee on Un-American Activities.)

The titles of some of the sample pamphlets were *Trotskyism and the Cuban Revolution—An Answer to Hoy*, *In Defense of the Cuban Revolution: An Answer to the State Department and Theodore Draper*, *The Theory of the Cuban Revolution*, and *The Socialist Workers Party*, all written by Joseph Hansen, secretary to Leon Trotsky until the latter was assassinated by Stalinist agents in Mexico in 1940.

Another pamphlet was entitled *1948 Manifesto of the Fourth International Against Wall Street and the Kremlin*, published by the Workers Press for the Canadian Section of the Revolutionary Workers Party.

Still another item Mr. Wilkes had obtained as a sample from the Glenns' apartment was a song sheet, entitled "Revolutionary and Workers' Songs," which contained verses of the "Internationale," "The Red Flag" and "Solidarity."

Mr. Wilkes told the subcommittee he had seen four stacks, each 3 or 4 feet high, of pamphlets in the Glenns' apartment. He said he had also seen copies of *The Militant* (official organ of the Socialist Workers Party), the *Young Socialist Forum* newspaper, and what appeared to be a YSA constitution or charter.

The witness testified that in the Glenns' apartment he had observed a bulletin board which displayed a Cuban flag, a post office wanted poster of a person named "Williams," and newspaper clippings about Communist and socialist victories in the United States. He said there had been a mimeograph machine in the apartment from time to time.

The next witness was John R. Glenn, 34, who maintained a post office box in Bloomington, Ind., where he formerly resided, but said he had been staying with his wife's parents "since we got back from Cuba." Mr. Glenn related the following information about his educational and employment background.

He was graduated from high school in Huntington, Ind., in 1947, and worked in various laboring and administrative capacities for the Erie Railroad until he entered the University of California at Los Angeles in January 1949. He transferred to the University of Indiana in September 1950, but went into the U.S. Air Force before completing a semester.

While in the service, Glenn received training in the Russian language at Syracuse University and became a Russian linguist for Air

Force Intelligence, with security clearance for secret, top secret, and cryptographic information. Meanwhile, he continued his regular college studies through night school and correspondence courses. By June of 1953, he had completed all but 6 months of the academic work necessary for college graduation and became eligible to participate in a unique Air Force program that would permit him to earn his degree. Under this program, members of the Air Force who required only 6 months of studies in order to qualify for a college degree could be assigned to temporary duty at appropriate schools to complete the necessary courses. Thus Glenn, while still receiving regular military service pay, including food and housing allowances, returned to full-time studies at the University of Indiana where he obtained a degree in business administration in January 1954.

He then resumed active duty with Air Force Intelligence for 2 more years, including 16 months overseas, before being discharged in January 1956, after reaching the rank of staff sergeant.

Following his separation from the service, Glenn again enrolled at the University of Indiana to do graduate work in economics and completed all but two papers necessary for obtaining his master's degree in this field.

In the fall of 1957, Glenn entered Indiana University Law School as a student. At the same time he taught introductory economics at the university.

During the summer of 1958, he visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland for about 40 days as a guide for the Tom Maupintour Associates, an American travel agency. The next summer he toured the same countries, plus Yugoslavia and Rumania, in a similar capacity for another travel organization.

Early in 1961, Glenn received his degree from the Indiana University Law School and subsequently was admitted to the Indiana Bar.

The witness admitted that in April 1961 he had participated in a protest demonstration against the attempted invasion of Cuba.[1]

In response to interrogation by the subcommittee, Glenn freely acknowledged the following facts:

On October 23, 1961, at Bloomington, Ind., he filed a passport application with the Department of State, listing Cuba as a country he intended to visit. In a letter from the State Department, dated November 7, 1961, he was notified that his request for a passport was refused.

On November 14, 1961, Glenn sent a letter to the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, in which he requested a visa for Cuba. In a reply, dated November 21, 1961, the Charge' d' Affaires of the embassy informed him that, as an American citizen, he would have to apply for a Cuban visa at the Czech Embassy in Washington, which was handling Cuba's business in the United States. He was also advised in the same communication that it would be necessary for him to have passport validation by the U.S. State Department in order to travel to Cuba.

Glenn told the subcommittee he contacted the Czech Embassy in Washington, but was informed by an official there that his request for a Cuban visa would have to be forwarded to Cuba, inasmuch as the embassy was not empowered to grant it. The Czech diplomat

[1] Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17, 1961, by Cuban exiles.

told Glenn, however, that he had heard Americans could readily obtain Cuban visas from the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

The witness confirmed information obtained through an investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities that he had traveled to Mexico in the spring of 1962 in an unsuccessful attempt to get a Cuban visa. Glenn said he learned in Mexico that in order to get a visa, someone then in Cuba would have to recommend to the Cuban State Department that he be given one. Accordingly, Glenn told the subcommittee, he sent a telegram from Mexico to George Shriver, a friend and a leader of the Indiana University Fair Play for Cuba Student Council. He asked Shriver to write Robert Williams, who had fled to Cuba to avoid prosecution by U.S. authorities, to see if Williams could initiate action to obtain a visa for Glenn. Glenn testified that Shriver knew Williams, whom Glenn had met only once in Bloomington.

The witness said he received a return wire addressed to "Jack Glenn, care of the Cuban Embassy to Mexico," which said: "Letter sent to Williams. Keep in touch. Venceremos" (a Cuban revolutionary slogan meaning "We shall conquer"). The message was signed "G. S.," making it appear to have been sent by George Shriver. Glenn said he later found out the telegram had been sent by two other friends, James Bingham and Ralph Levitt, after Shriver procrastinated in contacting Williams.

In any event, Glenn was not successful in getting to Cuba from Mexico in the spring of 1962, according to his testimony. He claimed to have paid his own expenses for the trip to Mexico.

Glenn testified that during the Cuban crisis, an Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression was created by the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council and the Young Socialist Alliance at the University of Indiana, even though the YSA had not yet been recognized by the university at that time. He said that on October 24, 1962, the ad hoc committee held a protest march against the United States-imposed blockade of Cuba. The witness said that, although he supported the march, he did not participate because he had just opened his law office in Bloomington and "that would not have been too smart a thing to do, of course."

It was at about this time, the fall of 1962, Glenn told the subcommittee, that he joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He had been a sympathizer of the group much earlier, he said. He admitted having written a letter printed in an Indiana University publication, dated February 10, 1962, in which he said that "the people in Fair Play are willing to argue to anyone who will listen that our government and our press are lying through their teeth [about Cuba]."

Glenn said that he and his wife were frequent listeners to Radio Havana, and from this source, in December 1962, first heard about a trip to Cuba being planned by a group of U.S. students. The Glenns were interested in the trip but the Cuban radio had failed to say by whom it was being organized in the United States. Accordingly, the Glenns wrote inquiries about it to both the Cuban Mission to the United Nations and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He told the subcommittee they did not receive a reply directly from either of these groups, but one or both of them had apparently forwarded the inquiry to the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel

to Cuba, from which the Glenns did receive correspondence containing the desired information.

The witness admitted that, without having applied for U.S. validation, he traveled to Cuba with the group of alleged students who departed from New York on a BOAC plane on June 25, 1963.

Glenn acknowledged the accuracy of the subcommittee's information that on the return trip, after arriving in Spain with the main body of U.S. "students" on August 26, 1963, he left the group and traveled to Morocco. He said that after he and his wife had learned they could stay abroad for a while, they had decided to travel to Algeria to observe the political developments there, which were supposed to be similar to what they had witnessed in Cuba.

Glenn told the subcommittee that he and his wife requested their parents to send money for them to Algiers and that they planned to travel in Western Europe as long as the money held out.

When the Glenns arrived in Morocco from Spain, the witness testified, they received an entry permit to Algeria from the Algerian Government. While hitchhiking their way to Algeria, however, they were arrested by the Moroccan police and ordered deported to Spain as undersirables. He said he learned from both the American consul in Rabat, Morocco, and the Moroccan police that the deportation was ordered by the United States Government.

On the voyage back to Spain, according to Glenn, he and his wife threw their Spain-to-U.S. flight tickets, which had been purchased by the Cuban Government, into the Mediterranean Sea. They decided to do this, he said, because they were being returned to the United States unwillingly and wanted the U.S., not Cuba, to bear the cost of the transportation under those circumstances.

On October 15, 1963, according to investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities, Glenn reported to the American Embassy in Madrid, Spain, that he and his wife did not have a ticket for return transportation to the United States. The embassy purchased a ticket for them, and they were flown to the United States on an Iberian Air Lines plane.

Mr. Glenn told the subcommittee he did not know who purchased the ticket on which they were actually transported home. He said he had told Iberian Air Lines, however, not to use "our right" to the transportation which had been purchased as a gift by the Cuban Government. He said he informed Iberian representatives that the transportation gift from Cuba was "our property" and was not to be used to transport the Glenns "against our express will."

During the course of his appearance before the subcommittee, Mr. Glenn was quizzed on a variety of additional matters. A summary of certain of his responses follows:

John Glenn and a student named Jack Marsh were living at the same apartment address in Bloomington at the time Glenn applied for a U.S. passport for travel to Cuba in October 1961. Glenn was responsible for Marsh's initial interest in Cuba, which led to the latter's joining both the Young Socialist Alliance and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. (According to investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities, Marsh rented a post office box for the Y.S.A. in Bloomington, Ind., on September 20, 1962.)

Ralph Levitt attended meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance held in the apartment of John and Marcia Glenn, rented from

Harold Wilkes in Bloomington. James Bingham and William and Paulann Groninger were others who had visited the Glenns' apartment on different occasions, probably including meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students. Mrs. Glenn was a member of the latter group. Mr. Glenn believed Mrs. Groninger was the secretary of the Committee To Aid the Bloomington Students as well as a member of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Continuing with a summary of Mr. Glenn's testimony:

He never was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance or the Socialist Workers Party. Nevertheless, he accepted the Trotskyist viewpoint and cooperated with and worked for the benefit of the YSA and the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council. Glenn was not always in agreement with the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party. He said he had disagreed with their opposition to the student trip to Cuba and their thinking that it was unnecessary for persons to have to visit Cuba in order to understand the revolution transpiring there.

When Glenn was asked if he had made his apartment in Bloomington available for YSA meetings and traveled to Cuba for the purposes of supporting the Cuban revolution, he replied:

> Yes, I do support the Cuban revolution. * * * I support the Cuban revolution and I will defend it.

Glenn related incidents of the frequent jailing of Trotskyists in Cuba. He said the Soviet Union had tried to force Castro to smash the Cuban Trotskyists in order to receive aid from the U.S.S.R. The witness stated that although Castro had refused to smash the Trotskyists, Cuban authorities did pick them up for a few hours at a time, or overnight, without ever filing charges against them. Glenn said this did not stop the Trotskyists from supporting the Cuban revolution. He said:

> They realize Cuba has to have Russian aid. If little things like this have to happen they feel it is no reason to stop the revolution.

Glenn attempted to justify mass executions in Cuba by saying all of the victims "were murderers under the Batista regime," and they "had the blood of Cuban people on their hands—20,000 of them." He acknowledged, however, the same type of charge was made by the Communist regime in the Soviet Union to justify mass liquidations in the 1930's.

The final witness was Marcia Haag Glenn, wife of John R. Glenn. A native of New York City, she was graduated from Cranford High School in Cranford, N.J., in the spring of 1957 and entered the University of Indiana the following fall. She remained at the university as a student or employee, and sometimes in both capacities simultaneously, until 1962. Her employment included positions in the Chemistry and History Departments of the university. She also was engaged in a Latin American studies program at the University of Indiana as she worked toward her master's degree.

Mrs. Glenn confirmed the subcommittee's information that, under the name of Marcia Haag, on December 18, 1962, while in Bloomington, Ind., she had filed for a U.S. passport, which she received on

December 21, 1962. She acknowledged that on the passport application she had listed Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru as countries to be visited and indicated December 24 or 25, 1962, as the probable date of departure. She told the subcommittee she had been aware of the possibility that she might take part in a "student" trip to Cuba tentatively scheduled to depart in December 1962, but did not list Cuba on her passport application because she was dubious that the trip would take place.

She admitted, nevertheless, that she had not subsequently traveled to Venezuela, Colombia, or Peru and that she had traveled to Cuba at a later date.

Mrs. Glenn was queried about a news story which appeared in the July 6, 1963, issue of *Sierra Maestra*, a Cuban newspaper, and which identified her as an American student who had visited Cuba's "Hall of Martyrs." She said she had been improperly quoted in the story and proceeded to tell the subcommittee what had occurred at that time.

She said she had visited the Hall of Martyrs in Santiago and that during the visit, she and her husband were sitting right behind a group of Cuban women whose sons had lost their lives in the revolution. Mrs. Glenn told the subcommittee that this was a very emotional experience which made her cry. She stated that at this point an American student stood up and said the Americans were to blame for the loss of a lot of Cuban lives, because the Americans had initiated the fighting against the Cuban people. Mrs. Glenn told the subcommittee she agreed with the statement.

When the *Sierra Maestra* story of the incident appeared, it attributed to Mrs. Glenn these words: "We shall do what is possible when we return to our country to initiate a socialist revolution." Mrs. Glenn testified that she had not made that statement at that time. However, she informed the subcommittee, she subscribed to the goal and objective of seeing a socialist revolution in America.

In response to questions concerning meetings which had taken place in the apartment the Glenns rented from Harold Wilkes in Bloomington, Mrs. Glenn testified that the Young Socialist Alliance had met there only once, and that had been in January. Other meetings, she said, were held by the defense committee for the three students who had been indicted at Bloomington. Meetings of the defense committee, she stated, were attended both by persons who were and were not members of the YSA.

She said Ralph Levitt and James E. Bingham, two of the three indicted YSA leaders, were usually in attendance at meetings held in the Glenns' apartment. She said further that Levitt, Bingham, and Thomas G. Morgan, the third YSA leader under indictment, were all personal friends and had been in the apartment on many occasions.

The witness was questioned about a meeting which Mr. Wilkes testified had been held in the Glenns' apartment in mid-March 1963 by the YSA, at which time the group was addressed by a "comrade" from New York. Mrs. Glenn said "this gentleman" had stayed in the apartment and was present for several social gatherings, "but these were not meetings." She said the New Yorker was a YSA member and she thought he was the secretary of the organization.

Mrs. Glenn admitted that Jack Barnes, Midwest organizer for the Young Socialist Alliance, had attended meetings held in her

apartment by the defense committee for the three indicted students.

Mrs. Glenn denied she had been the recording secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance in Bloomington or that she was presently a member of the group. She admitted having been a YSA member from January until June, in 1963, but said she had resigned because the YSA had a policy of "not permitting" its members to go on the student trip to Cuba. She said she had learned of this policy from the national secretary of the YSA.

She said she had talked to no one from the Socialist Workers Party concerning her participation in the trip to Cuba.

Mrs. Glenn said the YSA's attitude on the student trip notwithstanding, there was no doubt the YSA supports the Cuban revolution.

She admitted having belonged to, and performed services for, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression, the latter being organized for a one-time demonstration against the U.S. blockade of Cuba in October 1962. She said the latter group had met once in her apartment prior to its protest demonstration, after which it went out of existence. The ad hoc group, Mrs. Glenn testified, included students from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Young Socialist Alliance, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Young People's Socialist League.

Mrs. Glenn denied that an undated statement by the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression had been reproduced on a mimeograph in her apartment. She admitted she had participated in the demonstration on October 24, 1962, during which time the statement was distributed. "WE OPPOSE UNITED STATES THREAT TO WORLD PEACE" was the heading of the ad hoc group's statement, which accepted the words of Fidel Castro against those of the President of the United States, when it said:

> Premier Castro has stated that there are no "offensive" weapons in Cuba. This indicates there is no immediate threat to the United States.

Mrs. Glenn admitted she had made no request for State Department validation of her passport for travel to Cuba before going to Cuba with the alleged student group in the summer of 1963.

She testified that her support of a socialist revolution in the United States would not include forceful overthrow of the Government.

VIOLATIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL REGULATIONS AND PRO-CASTRO PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Part 4

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1963

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in the Caucus Room, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Joe R. Pool, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Subcommittee members: Representatives Joe R. Pool, of Texas; Richard H. Ichord, of Missouri; and August E. Johansen, of Michigan.

Subcommittee members present: Representatives Pool, Ichord, and Johansen.

Committee members also present: Representatives Donald C. Bruce, of Indiana; Henry C. Schadeberg, of Wisconsin; and John M. Ashbrook, of Ohio. (Appearances as noted.)

Staff members present: Francis J. McNamara, director; Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., general counsel; Alfred M. Nittle, counsel; and Louis J. Russell, investigator.

Mr. POOL. The committee will come to order.

The subcommittee is convened to continue hearings, begun here in Washington on May 6 of this year, on certain matters and for the legislative purposes set forth in a committee resolution adopted April 24, 1963. I will read the text of that resolution for the record.

BE IT RESOLVED, that hearings by the Committee on Un-American Activities or a subcommittee thereof, be held in Washington, D.C., or at such other place or places as the Chairman may determine, on such date or dates as the Chairman may designate, relating to (a) Communist propaganda activities in the United States conducted in support of the Communist regime in Cuba, or for the purpose of advancing the policies and objectives of the world Communist movement in Latin America generally, (b) the activities of United States citizens acting on behalf of, or in the interest of, foreign Communist principals, and (c) foreign travel undertaken by United States citizens in connection with such activities and in violation of State Department travel regulations for the following legislative purposes:

1. To provide factual information to aid Congress in the disposition of presently pending legislation (including, but not limited to Sections 709 and 712 of H.R. 958), or in the proposal of remedial legislation, in fulfillment of the direc-

tions contained in the mandate to the Committee by House Resolution 5 of January 9, 1963, and Public Law 601 of the 79th Congress.

2. The execution, by the administrative agencies concerned, of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, travel control laws (particularly Title 8 U.S.C. 1185), and regulations issued pursuant thereto, to assist the House in appraising the administration of such laws and regulations.

3. Consideration of the advisability of amending Title 22 U.S.C. 611, by extending the definition of the terms "foreign principal" and "agent of a foreign principal" so as to remove any doubt as to the true test of the agency relationship or its application to activities within the intent of Congress as expressed in the Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the hearings may include any other matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee which it, or any subcommittee thereof, appointed to conduct these hearings, may designate.

At the opening of the hearings in Washington, D.C., the chairman read a very complete statement concerning the purposes and subject matter of these hearings. I will now summarize that statement:

Over 12 years ago, on December 16, 1950, the President of the United States proclaimed the existence of a national emergency. That proclamation has not been altered or repealed by succeeding Presidents. The emergency continues. Today we must be concerned not only about communism in Korea and other distant countries, but in Cuba—just 90 miles from our shores.

Fidel Castro has converted Cuba into an advance Communist base in this hemisphere. It is supplying inspiration, propaganda, training, communications, and technical assistance to Communist and revolutionary groups in the whole of Latin America. It is also serving as an outpost of the Soviet Union from which that country is directing certain activities against the United States.

Central Intelligence Agency Director John McCone, in an appearance before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on February 19, stated:

> The Cuban effort at present is far more serious than the hastily organized and ill-conceived raids that the bearded veterans of the Sierra Maestra led into such Central American countries as Panama, Haiti, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic during the first 8 or 9 months Castro was in power.
>
> Today, the Cuban effort is far more sophisticated, more covert, and more deadly. In its professional trade craft, it shows guidance and training by experienced Communist advisers from the Soviet bloc, including veteran Spanish Communists.

Mr. McCone also pointed out that approximately 1,500 persons went to Cuba during the year 1962 from other Latin American countries to receive ideological indoctrination and guerrilla warfare training. He said that some of the courses given in Cuba last as long as a year and include intensive training in sabotage, espionage, and psychological warfare and that the so-called visitors to Cuba also serve as couriers for Soviet communications and the financing of Communist subversion in various countries.

United States citizens, too, have been involved in these activities. In an effort to prevent such activity by citizens of this country—and because, following the severance of diplomatic relations, it could not protect U.S. nationals in Cuba—the Department of State issued regulations, effective January 16, 1961, prohibiting travel to Cuba by citizens of the United States unless they possess specially validated passports (22 CFR Pt. 53.3, as amended). These regulations are based on the security provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, regulating travel of citizens and aliens during war or

national emergency, and empowering the President to impose restrictions and prohibitions, in addition to those provided by the applicable section of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1185).

Present regulations generally require no passport for travel in North, Central, or South America. However, when a U.S. citizen travels to Cuba, he is then required to have a passport for travel in other nations of North, Central, or South America through which he may pass in traveling to or from Cuba.

Despite the ban on travel to Cuba unless a specially validated passport is obtained, committee investigation has determined that over 100 American citizens have traveled to Cuba without validation. Committee investigation has also revealed that U.S. citizens who had traveled to Cuba, some with and some without validation, have been rendering propaganda assistance to the Communist Cuban regime after their return to this country.

On January 9, 1963, the late chairman of this committee introduced H.R. 958, which was referred to the Committee on Un-American Activities. Sections 709 and 712 of H.R. 958, dealing with passport security and travel control and restrictions on the issuance and use of passports, are directed particularly toward the travel of persons associated with subversive organizations and with subversive objectives or aims.

Other bills have been introduced in the House in an effort to resolve these difficulties and have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on Un-American Activities has undertaken this investigation and hearings pursuant to its mandate to conduct investigations that will aid the Congress in disposition of pending legislation.

Today the committee will inquire particularly into the identity of a person or persons who, in financial transactions relating to the visit to Cuba last summer by 59 so-called students, used the name, "Jay Jacobs" and/or "J," the initial, "Jacob" or "Jacobs."

The committee's September 12 hearings on this subject revealed that the receipt given KLM Royal Dutch Airlines by Levi Laub for the student groups' airline tickets bore the notation that they had been paid for in Ottawa, Canada, by a "Mr. Jacob." The BOAC, British Overseas Airways Corporation, airline receipt signed by Mr. Laub identified the person who paid for them in Ottawa as Mr. "J."—that is, the initial "J"—"Jacobs."

Further investigation by the committee indicates that a person using the name "Jay Jacobs" has since collected refunds from BOAC and KLM Airlines for unused tickets.

I will now read for the record an excerpt from the minutes of an executive session of the Committee on Un-American Activities designating the subcommittee to conduct these hearings:

The Committee on Un-American Activities met in executive session on Tuesday, October 15, 1963, in Room 225, Old House Office Building, at 3 p.m. The following members were present: Edwin E. Willis, chairman; William M. Tuck; Joe R. Pool; Richard H. Ichord; George F. Senner, Jr.; August E. Johansen; and Henry C. Schadeberg. The staff members present were: Francis J. McNamara, director; Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., general counsel; Alfred M. Nittle, counsel; and Donald T. Appell, chief investigator.

A motion was made by Mr. Senner, seconded by Mr. Tuck, and unanimously carried that Mr. Joe R. Pool be designated as chairman and Mr. Richard H. Ichord and Mr. August E. Johansen, associate members, be designated as a sub-

committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct the hearings in Washington, D.C., October 16, 1963, at 10 a.m. on certain matters and for the legislative purposes set forth in a committee resolution adopted April 24, 1963.

Mr. Nittle, will you call your first witness?

Mr. NITTLE. Will Mr. Arnold Indenbaum, please come forward?

Mr. POOL. Will the witness stand and be sworn? Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I do.

Mr. POOL. Do you affirm or swear?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I affirm.

Mr. POOL. Proceed Mr. Nittle.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. Chairman, this morning, I made a request through Mr. Nittle that there be an executive session with respect to my client.

Mr. POOL. Let us identify the witness and you as counsel.

TESTIMONY OF ARNOLD INDENBAUM, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, STANLEY FAULKNER

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, would you state your full name and residence for the record, please?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Arnold Indenbaum, 224 Riverside Drive, New York.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you spell your name in full for the benefit of the reporter, please?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I-n-d-e-n-b-a-u-m.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Would counsel kindly identify himself for the record, stating his name and office address?

Mr. FAULKNER. Stanley F-a-u-l-k-n-e-r, 9 East 40th Street, New York 14, New York.

Mr. POOL. Mr. Nittle, I think counsel wou'd like to address the Chair now.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. Chairman, this morning I requested through Mr. Nittle that my client be provided, first, with an executive session before appearing before this committee sitting here this morning.

Frankly, I feel that the same legislative purpose can be served by whatever testimony he may give at such executive session. That is my first request, and I have a second to make after you have ruled on that one.

Mr. POOL. The Chair would like to state that the committee has received a letter asking for a continuance of this hearing and the committee, with all members of this subcommittee present, met yesterday and considered your request that this hearing be postponed because your client, Mr. Indenbaum, was still under subpena by a Federal grand jury in the Eastern District of New York.

I wish to inform you that after full consideration of your request, the committee voted, with all members of this subcommittee concurring, that the hearing should not be postponed.

Let that show in the record.

At this time, I will order about a 5-minute recess to consider your request for an executive session.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, I would first like to inquire of counsel as to the reason for the request for an executive session.

Mr. POOL. I will withdraw the statement about the recess. We are still in session.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. Congressman, I think I indicated that any testimony that my client may give in executive session or in public session will serve the same legislative purpose that this committee seeks to achieve and I cannot conceive of any reason to have him publicly testify when he can give the same information, if he gives any, in executive session.

Mr. POOL. The committee will now go into a short recesss.

(A brief recess was taken at 10:46 a.m.)

(The subcommittee reconvened at 10:51 a.m. The same members were present as at convening of hearings.)

Mr. POOL. For the record, I would like to read from the rules of the House, section 26(g) of Rule XI:

> All hearings conducted by standing committees or their subcommittees shall be open to the public, except executive sessions for marking up bills or for voting or where the committee by a majority vote orders an executive session.

When the committee met yesterday it also took under consideration that, when you were informed that a postponement had been denied, you might request that your client be heard in executive session.

The committee weighed the pros and cons of that matter carefully. Because a request for an executive session had not yet been made—and because it would be up to this subcommittee to decide the question should it be made—the committee merely expressed its recommendation that, if a request for an executive session were made, it should be denied.

Since you made your request for an executive session, the subcommittee has considered it, and reconsidered the issues involved, and it is our decision that this hearing should be held in public, rather than in executive, session.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. Chairman, may I put in my second request and then I will try to keep quiet for the rest of the hearing as much as I possibly can.

I respectfully ask that my letters, dated October 4 and October 11, 1963, regarding this witness be made a part of the record. Those are the letters which you just referred to, Mr. Chairman. This witness has testified before a Federal grand jury sitting in the Eastern District of New York regarding the recent trip to Cuba by certain individuals.

He has convinced me that he is still under subpena, subject to recall at any time that this jury directs his appearance. In my opinion, I believe it is wholly improper to question this witness under these circumstances. It is a direct interference with the judicial processes which, in this instance, have preference.

This witness cannot be ordered and directed by this committee to testify to anything he has already testified to before the grand jury. To order and direct this witness to testify to what he said before a

grand jury would be taken the same as destroying the secrecy of the grand jury.[1]

Mr. POOL. We will decide the question of the admissibility of the letters at a later date in the session.

Go ahead and proceed, Mr. Nittle.

(The subcommittee subsequently decided that, although the general content of the letters had been revealed in the record, it would comply with Mr. Faulkner's request and include the text of the letters in the record. They are as follows:)

STANLEY FAULKNER,
COUNSELOR AT LAW

9 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y.,

October 4, 1963.

Hon. EDWIN E. WILLIS,
Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WILLIS:

I have been retained by Mr. Arnold Indenbaum who was served with a subpoena to appear before your Committee on October 16, 1963.

I would like to advise you that Mr. Indenbaum is still under subpoena before a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of New York. It would seem to the writer that in the circumstances it would not be appropriate for Mr. Indenbaum to testify before your Committee and you might consider whether you might not wish to postpone his appearance until he is discharged from his subpoena before the said grand jury.

May I hear from you at the earliest possible date regarding the subpoena of your Committee.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ STANLEY FAULKNER.

STANLEY FAULKNER,
COUNSELOR AT LAW

9 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y.,

October 11, 1963.

Hon. EDWIN E. WILLIS,
Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C., Re: Arnold Indenbaum.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WILLIS:

On October 4th I wrote you regarding the subpoena that was served upon my client, Mr. Arnold Indenbaum which is returnable on October 16, 1963. In that letter I advised you that Mr. Indenbaum is still under subpoena before a Federal Grand Jury.

I have not heard from you regarding my request for an adjournment. Would you please be kind enough to have your office telephone me on Monday, October 14th so that I may know whether there will be an adjournment.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ STANLEY FAULKNER.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, would you please state the date of your birth?

Mr. INDENBAUM. October 15, 1927, in the United States.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you born in Brooklyn, New York?

Mr. INDENBAUM. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you in 1950 and 1951 resided at 763 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York?

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[1] Relative to this claim, see statement of chairman, part 3, pp. 702, 703.

Mr. INDENBAUM. I believe I might have. I don't recall the exact dates, but I lived there for a number of years.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you relate the extent of your formal education, giving the dates and places of attendance at educational institutions and any degrees you may have received?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I received a high school degree from Midwood High School. I went to Brooklyn College for approximately 4 years from 1947 to 1951.

I believe my term in high school was from—ended in 1945—1941 to 1945.

Mr. NITTLE. That was the Midwood High School in Brooklyn?

Mr. INDENBAUM. That is right, and Brooklyn College.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your present occupation?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I am an unemployed railroad worker.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you been employed since 1953 as a brakeman on the New York Central Railroad?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. I believe you were furloughed on September 2, 1963. Is that correct?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, I assume that you are aware that the committee is presently investigating Communist propaganda activities in the United States conducted in support of the Communist regime in Cuba, and foreign travel undertaken by United States citizens in connection with such activities.

The committee has specifically inquired, in the course of these hearings, into the travel to Cuba of 50-odd alleged students, commencing this June, undertaken under the sponsorship of a group called the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

In the course of the investigation, testimony was heard that the expenses for this travel to Cuba were allegedly advanced by the Cuban Federation of University Students. The committee deems it of importance to determine the circumstances under which the expenses for this trip were assumed and paid.

We believe that you can assist us in this investigation.

Now, Mr. Indenbaum, are you aware of the fact that a person using the name of "Jay Jacob" or "Jay Jacobs" on June 10, and 11, 1963, deposited the sum of $22,739.20 in American currency with the BOAC office in Ottawa, Canada, for 40-odd reservations for transpo ation to London and Paris?

M . INDENBAUM. I would like to first state, since my lawyer has already indicated that I am under subpena by the grand jury and they are investigating some violation of some law and since I am involved, it is quite obvious to me and apparent that any answers I give, since I haven't the slightest idea what this committee is investigating, what law is being proposed to investigate, or what law is being violated, it is quite obvious that any answer I may give may be incriminating.

It may not be. That is one part of my answer.

The other part of my answer is, since this committee does not divulge its specific purpose in calling me to trial and asking me specific questions, that I can only deduce from what has been said by the committee and from what has been going on here that the nature and

the conduct is entirely political and has very little to do with legislative processes.

Therefore, I wish to state that it is this committee that is in violation of the laws of this country and, specifically, the Constitution of this country by attempting to prevent American students, Americans and citizens, from exercising their right to travel, and the purpose that they are trying to do, that is, to prevent Americans from finding out the specific nature of the Cuban regime and thereby informing the American people that what this Government and this committee says about Cuba is an outrageous distortion and lie.

Mr. POOL. Mr. Indenbaum, counsel asked you a question, and it is all right for you to give your reasons for your answer, but you are getting into a long-winded discourse here that is not responsive to his question.

Will you answer his question?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. More specifically I must say that I refuse to answer that question unless it can be shown that it serves a legislative purpose.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, you have heard the opening statement of the chairman?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I have.

Mr. POOL. For the record, I believe the witness was late in arriving at the hearing and I do not believe he heard all of the opening statement. Were you here when the opening statement was read?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I did come late, but I think I heard a good portion of it.

Mr. POOL. Then, I think I had better read it to you again.

(The opening statement was reread by Mr. Pool. See pp. 827–829.)

Mr. POOL. "Today the committee"—I believe that you were here as I read the constituting resolution setting up the subcommittee?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Yes.

Mr. POOL. I will not read that further. That serves the purpose for the hearing.

The committee has considered the Delaney and Hutcheson cases and feels that the Congress has the power to interrogate you.

Mr. INDENBAUM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask you a question with respect to what you just read.

Mr. POOL. We have asked you a question and we want an answer to it.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I request that the witness be directed to answer the outstanding question.

Mr. POOL. You will answer the question.

Mr. INDENBAUM. Since you read this statement to my previous answer I would like some clarification under point one.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the witness is attempting to be argumentative and I suggest the Chair again remind him that he is directed to answer the question.

Mr. POOL. You are directed to answer the question.

Mr. INDENBAUM. I have every intention of answering the question.

Mr. POOL. Proceed, Mr. Counsel. Do you plead the fifth amendment on this question we just asked you?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I will answer the question in a way that I will answer it, but you read a statement to me to explain the nature of this hearing and you read that one of the reasons was disposition of section 709 and 712 of H.R. 958. I haven't the slightest knowledge of what those laws are.

Mr. POOL. You have a lawyer there who can advise you. I direct you to answer the question for the last time.

Mr. NITTLE. I think also, Mr. Chairman, the witness should be advised that in the event he fails to answer, or refuses to do so, without giving legal justification, he will place himself in the position of possible contempt prosecution.

Mr. POOL. You are so advised and you are directed to answer the question for the last time.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. Since this committee refuses to clarify to me what its position is and what particular laws it is investigating and as they pertain to me, if they do, and for the reasons previously stated by my lawyer and myself, I now exercise my rights under the fifth amendment.

Mr. POOL. Proceed, Mr. Counsel, to the next question.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, are you aware of the fact that on June 11, 1963, under the name of "Jay Jacobs" an individual deposited the sum of $13,436.80 in American currency with the KLM offices in Ottawa for 26 reservations for transportation to Paris via Amsterdam?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. I believe that question is a reiteration of the first one and I merely repeat the same thing I said before.

Mr. POOL. You are relying on the fifth amendment?

Mr. INDENBAUM. For my reasons previously stated.

Mr. POOL. And you are pleading the fifth amendment now?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I am.

Mr. POOL. Proceed to the next question, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you aware, Mr. Indenbaum, that on or about August 26 and 27, 1963, a person identifying himself as Jay Jacobs and with a North Carolina driver's license titled to that name appeared at the New York offices of BOAC for a refund due for eight unused reservations and at the KLM offices for a refund due on five unused reservations?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. POOL. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, have you ever used or been known by the name of "Jay Jacob" or "Jay Jacobs?"

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that under the grounds previously stated.

Mr. POOL. Proceed.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, I am now going to request of the chairman that you be permitted to stand aside while the committee interrogates other witnesses whose testimony, in part at least, will relate to your activities, after which you will be recalled for further testimony.

Mr. Pool. With those instructions in mind, you will temporarily step aside. You will remain in the room. Do not leave the room.

Mr. Counsel, call your next witness.

Mr. Nittle. Would June Gard please come forward?

Mr. Pool. Would you stand and be sworn? Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss Gard. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JUNE ANITA GARD

Mr. Nittle. Would you please state your full name for the record, please?

Miss Gard. June Anita Gard.

Mr. Nittle. Would you spell it, please, for the benefit of the reporter?

Miss Gard. G-a-r-d.

Mr. Nittle. You are a resident of the State of New York, are you not?

Miss Gard. Yes.

Mr. Nittle. By whom are you presently employed?

Miss Gard. By KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

Mr. Nittle. Were you employed by KLM Airlines at the main office, 609 Fifth Avenue, in May of 1963?

Miss Gard. Yes.

Mr. Nittle. Do you recall meeting a person known to you as Mr. Levi Lee Laub in May of 1963?

Miss Gard. Yes.

Mr. Nittle. Would you describe the circumstances under which you met him?

Miss Gard. He came to the office accompanied by two other gentlemen and requested seats to Paris via Amsterdam for approximately 40 students at the time. Then the names finally came down to approximately 26.

Mr. Nittle. Approximately how many times did you see Mr. Laub visit the KLM offices and discuss airline reservations for a flight to Paris by his group?

Miss Gard. At least five times.

Mr. Nittle. Miss Gard I hand you a photograph of five persons. The photograph is credited to the UPI. It was taken September 30, 1963, and we have marked it for identification as "Gard Exhibit No. 1." Can you identify any of the persons appearing in the photograph?

(Photograph handed to witness.)

Miss Gard. The one in the center.

Mr. Nittle. I beg your pardon?

Miss Gard. The one in the center is Levi Lee Laub.

Mr. Nittle. You are pointing to the person who is the third from the left in the photograph?

Miss Gard. Yes.

Mr. Nittle. You identify him as Levi Lee Laub whom you just identified in your testimony?

Miss Gard. Yes.

(Photograph marked "Gard Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Subsequent to the appearance of Mr. Laub in the offices of KLM in May of 1963, did you have occasion to discuss the student travel with a Mr. Jacob?

Miss GARD. To discuss the student travel, no.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have occasion to meet a Mr. Jacob in connection with airline reservations at KLM?

Miss GARD. No.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you meet a person named Mr. Jacob or identified to you as such?

Miss GARD. No, not at that time.

Mr. NITTLE. Subsequent to June 1963, when did you meet him?

Miss GARD. In August, the last part of August.

Mr. NITTLE. Of what year?

Miss GARD. 1963.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you explain the circumstances under which you met a Mr. Jacobs?

Miss GARD. He came to the office and applied for a refund for the four or five tickets which were unused when the students traveled to Cuba, via Paris.

Mr. NITTLE. Was he accompanied by anyone?

Miss GARD. Yes. He was accompanied by someone I met previously with Mr. Laub.

Mr. NITTLE. Was that person identified to you?

Miss GARD. He identified himself to me previously when he appeared with Mr. Laub as a Mr. Randolph.

Mr. NITTLE. In what way did you come to know Mr. Jacob?

Miss GARD. When he introduced himself to me at the office. That is the first inclination I had of who he was.

Mr. NITTLE. Prior to Mr. Jacob introducing himself to you, had you received any contact by telephone or otherwise from a person identifying himself as Mr. Jacob?

Miss GARD. Yes. When the tickets were purchased in Ottawa, I received a call from the KLM office. The party on the other end of the line identified himself as Mr. Jacob. He was there to pay for the tickets for the students that Mr. Laub had made travel arrangements for.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us when you received that call from Ottawa?

Miss GARD. I don't know the specific date. It was in June of 1963.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you receive any other telephone calls from any person identifying himself as Mr. Jacob after this initial June 1963 telephone call?

Miss GARD. Yes, shortly after the students had left, a Mr. Jacob called and applied for a refund and requested that the check be sent to his bank account.

I asked for the number of the bank account, and he said that he had several and he would call me back in a few days.

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Gard, have you had an opportunity to view the first witness who testified just prior to you and who identified himself as Arnold Indenbaum?

Miss GARD. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Had you, prior to today, known him as Arnold Indenbaum?

Miss GARD. In the previous investigation of this matter the name was mentioned to me, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Who is Arnold Indenbaum?

Miss GARD. The gentleman who identifies himself as Mr. Jay Jacob. He was identified to me at the time.

Mr. POOL. When did he identify himself as Mr. Jacob?

Miss GARD. I believe it was August 26 when he came to apply for the refund in our office.

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Gard, could you tell us whether you had any conversation with Mr. Jacob on the telephone in June, when he requested refund, relating to the necessity for his appearing at your office?

Miss GARD. We had no indication of who he was. We did know that the receipt was signed by a Mr. Jacob in Ottawa, or that the money had been received from Mr. Jacob, excuse me. We needed identification from this gentleman to prove that he was Mr. Jacob in order to receive the refund check.

I requested that he come to the office and present his identification.

Mr. NITTLE. Following that call he did come, I believe you testified, in August?

Miss GARD. In August, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. What identification did he give you that he was Mr. Jacob?

Miss GARD. It was a driver's license.

Mr. NITTLE. He exhibited a driver's license to you? Do you recollect whether you observed the State of issuance of that license?

Miss GARD. No, that I am not positive of.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect seeing the license?

Miss GARD. Yes, and seeing the picture on it.

Mr. NITTLE. What name appeared upon this license?

Miss GARD. Jay Jacob.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions of this witness.

Mr. POOL. The witness is excused. Call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Would Peter Gumpert come forward, please?

Mr. POOL. Would you stand and be sworn? Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GUMPERT. I do.

Mr. POOL. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

TESTIMONY OF PETER GUMPERT

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your full name and residence for the record, please?

Mr. GUMPERT. My name is Peter Gumpert, G-u-m-p-e-r-t.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you represented by counsel, Mr. Gumpert?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you desire to be represented by counsel?

Mr. GUMPERT. I do not.

Mr. NITTLE. You are aware that you are entitled to be accompanied by counsel according to the rules of this committee?

Mr. GUMPERT. I am aware of this, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you state the date and place of your birth?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes. I was born May 5, 1934, in Bielefeld, Germany.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you spell the name of the place in Germany where you were born for the benefit of the reporter?

Mr. GUMPERT. It is B-i-e-l-e-f-e-l-d.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you enter the United States?

Mr. GUMPERT. In 1938.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you relate the extent of your formal education, giving the dates and places of attendance at educational institutions and any degrees you have received?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes. I went to high school in Yonkers, New York, graduated there in 1950 and went to the University of North Carolina from 1951 to 1954, received a bachelor's degree from the University of North Carolina in 1960. I have attended graduate school at Stanford University and at the University of North Carolina since then.

Mr. NITTLE. What years did you attend Stanford?

Mr. GUMPERT. 1960 to 1962.

Mr. NITTLE. And you have been at the University of North Carolina since, I assume, the fall term of 1962?

Mr. GUMPERT. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you state your present residence?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, I didn't.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you do so?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes. It is Homestead Road, Route #2, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have any period of military service, Mr. Gumpert?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state what it was?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, sir. I was in the United States Air Force from 1955 until 1958.

Mr. NITTLE. What rank did you attain?

Mr. GUMPERT. I was discharged as a first lieutenant.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you presently in a reserve status?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, sir, I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Gumpert, were you present during the testimony of the first witness who identified himself as Arnold Indenbaum?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you previously met him?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, I have.

Mr. NITTLE. By what name or names was he known to you prior to today?

Mr. GUMPERT. Prior to today he was known to me as Arnie or Arnold, and I did not recall until subsequent to our meeting what his last name was.

Mr. POOL. "Arnie" or "Arnold," is that what you said?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you first meet Arnie?

Mr. GUMPERT. I believe it was on the 25th of July of 1963.

Mr. ICHORD. 1963?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes.

Mr. POOL. Would you talk just a little louder, please?

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever known Arnie as Jay Jacob or Jay Jacobs?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, sir, I have not.

Mr. NITTLE. Did he ever introduce himself by that name?

Mr. GUMPERT. No.

Mr. NITTLE. Did anyone else introduce him by that name?

Mr. GUMPERT. Not to me.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you ever hear that name mentioned in your presence?

Mr. GUMPERT. Not while he was in Chapel Hill. I have heard it once since then before he came to this room.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you first hear that name?

Mr. GUMPERT. I first heard that name when I was asked where I had ever heard that name by two special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Gumpert, according to the records of the U-Drive-It Auto Company, Durham, North Carolina, on July 26, 1963, you rented a 1962 Ford Sedan bearing North Carolina license number 29C. Would you tell the committee, in detail, the circumstances leading up to the rental and the purpose of it?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes. Mr. Indenbaum came to Chapel Hill——

Mr. POOL. A little louder, please.

Mr. GUMPERT. Mr. Indenbaum came to Chapel Hill on, I believe, the 25th of July 1963. He was introduced to me as an acquaintance of my then roommate, Mr. Nicholas Bateson, and I believe he spent the night, that night, the night of July 25, at the house which Mr. Bateson and I occupied at the time.

Mr. NITTLE. You say that you were introduced to him on the night of July 25?

Mr. GUMPERT. I believe so.

Mr. NITTLE. By your roommate Nicholas Bateson?

Mr. GUMPERT. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. That is spelled B-a-t-e-s-o-n?

Mr. GUMPERT. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. That was at the residence?

Mr. GUMPERT. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Where was the residence located?

Mr. GUMPERT. At Box 141–B, Route #1, Durham, North Carolina.

Mr. NITTLE. Proceed.

Mr. GUMPERT. I don't recall whether it was on the night of July 25 or on the following morning, but at some time I was made aware that Mr. Indenbaum required a driver's license in the State of North Carolina. On the following day, Mr. Indenbaum asked me to aid him in obtaining a driver's license.

I agreed to do so, and I was asked whether my car could be used for this. I declined the use of my car. It was then suggested to me by Mr. Indenbaum that we might rent an automobile.

I agreed to help Mr. Indenbaum do so. At that point we proceeded to Chapel Hill to the Hertz licensee there at a Texaco station, who informed us that they didn't have automobiles available there at that time. I agreed to drive the first witness to Durham, North Carolina, to obtain a car. We went to Durham, and I rented the car under my name at the Hertz office in Durham.

We then drove both cars back to Chapel Hill, I driving my car and the first witness driving the Hertz car. We proceeded to Chapel Hill. I parked my car and drove the Hertz car to Carrboro, North Carolina, where the office of the driver's license examiner is.

When we had arrived there, he, Arnie, went to take his driver's test, during which time I stood outside and waited for him.

He then came out with the driver's license examiner and took the practical portion of the driver's test after which, when he returned, he and I returned the car to the Texaco station in Chapel Hill.

I am quite sure that Arnie paid for the rental of the car at that point. Subsequent to that time, I did not see the first witness, Mr. Indenbaum.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, was there any reason, brought to your attention or knowledge by Mr. Indenbaum or by your roommate, Nicholas Bateson, as to why Bateson did not assist Mr. Indenbaum in obtaining this license?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, there was. One reason was that Mr. Bateson's car could not be made available for the purpose. There was at that time, I recall, some difficulty in the registration of Mr. Bateson's automobile due to the fact that he had misplaced or lost the title to it. Furthermore, I believe that Mr. Bateson was occupied with some research at the time Mr. Indenbaum wanted to obtain a license.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Bateson participate in any of these discussions between you and Indenbaum as to who should assist him in obtaining the license?

Mr. GUMPERT. I don't entirely recall.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Bateson ask you to do this for him?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, he didn't.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a photostatic copy of rental agreement Number LA 650306, dated July 26, 1963, which appears to be executed between you and the U-Drive-It Auto Co. I ask you if your signature appears thereon?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, sir, it does.

(Document marked "Gumpert Exhibit No. 1." See next page.)

Mr. NITTLE. Looking at the agreement, is the vehicle which was rented to you identified thereon as a 1962 Ford sedan bearing North Carolina license plate 29C?

Mr. GUMPERT. It is identified as a Ford sedan bearing license number 29C, yes. I don't see the year on here.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you and Bateson lived at Route 1, Box 141–B, Durham, at which you ment Arnie?

Mr. GUMPERT. We had lived there together. I had moved in with Mr. Bateson, I believe, in October of 1962.

Mr. NITTLE. And resided there continuously from that date to and including July 26, 1963?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. How long thereafter?

Mr. GUMPERT. Not very long.

Mr. NITTLE. Where does Mr. Bateson now reside?

Mr. GUMPERT. He resides at, I believe, 119 Longview Street, Chapel Hill.

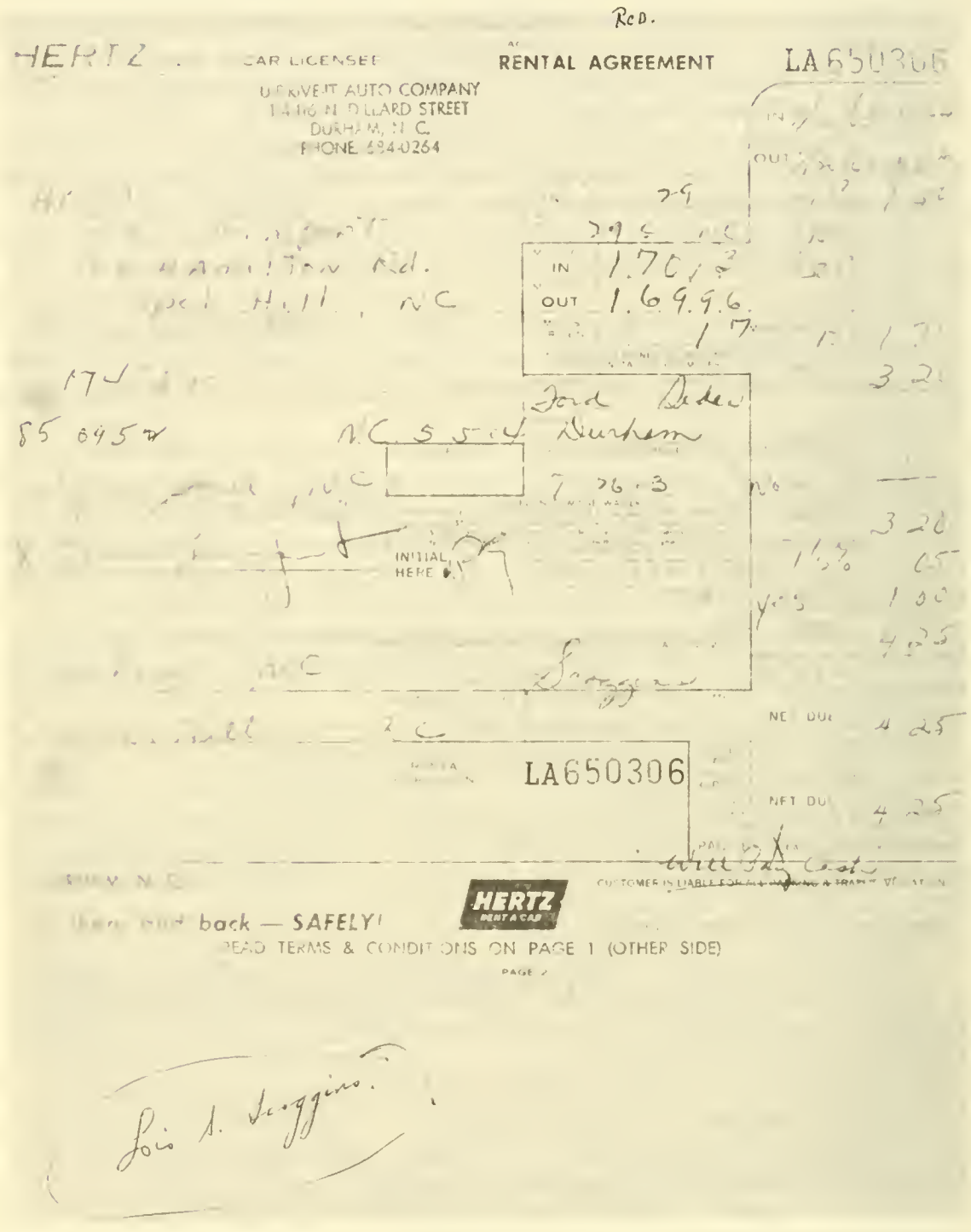
Mr. NITTLE. You are no longer roommates?

Mr. GUMPERT. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. But had you been roommates continuously since 1959?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, sir.

GUMPHERT EXHIBIT NO. 1



Mr. NITTLE. How long have you been his roommate?

Mr. GUMPERT. From October 1962 until approximately midsummer of 1963.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you first become acquainted with Nicholas Bateson?

Mr. GUMPERT. In 1959.

Mr. NITTLE. Where was that?

Mr. GUMPERT. At the University of North Carolina.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you aware of the leadership role played by Mr. Nicholas Bateson in the formation of an organization known as Progressive Labor at Chapel Hill, N.C.?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, I was not.

Mr. NITTLE. Had you at any time been introduced to a Jacob Rosen by Mr. Bateson?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, I had.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you first meet Jacob Rosen?

Mr. GUMPERT. I am not sure, but it was, I believe, either late 1962 or early 1963.

Mr. NITTLE. Was any fact brought to your attention as to whether Rosen was affiliated with any Communist group?

Mr. GUMPERT. No such factors were brought to my attention.

Mr. NITTLE. Was any fact brought to your attention that he was affiliated with, or an organizer of, Progressive Labor?

Mr. GUMPERT. I am not sure whether that was brought to my attention verbally.

Mr. NITTLE. How did that come to your attention?

Mr. GUMPERT. I am not quite sure.

Mr. NITTLE. Was that fact communicated to you by Nicholas Bateson?

Mr. GUMPERT. Yes, I believe he did. I couldn't tell you for sure.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a member of, or affiliated with, Progressive Labor?

Mr. GUMPERT. I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. With the New Left Club?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, sir.

Mr. POOL. Have you ever been?

Mr. GUMPERT. I have never been.

Mr. NITTLE. Had Jacob Rosen resided at the residence of Nicholas Bateson for any period of time?

Mr. GUMPERT. No, sir, not to my knowledge more than one night. This might have happened once or twice where he stayed for just one night.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions of this witness.

Mr. POOL. You are excused.

Call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Durane U. Sherman.

Mr. POOL. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SHERMAN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF DURANE U. SHERMAN

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your full name and residence for the record, please?

Mr. SHERMAN. Durane U. Sherman.

Mr. NITTLE. Spell your first name.

Mr. SHERMAN. D-u-r-a-n-e; Route 1, Fuquay.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state the date and place of your birth?

Mr. SHERMAN. Orange County, North Carolina, June 3, 1929.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your occupation and by whom are you employed?

Mr. SHERMAN. I am employed by the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles as a license examiner.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you thus employed on July 26, 1963?

Mr. SHERMAN. Was I in the employ of the State at that time?

Mr. NITTLE. Were you employed as a driver examiner on July 26, 1963?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a document titled "Application for North Carolina Driver's License," official form DL–240, upon which the signature of the applicant "Jay Jacobs" appears and to which you, Durane Sherman, as examiner, witnessed his signature.

Did you receive and process this application on July 26, 1963?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, I did.

(Document marked "Sherman Exhibit No. 1" follows.)

SHERMAN EXHIBIT NO. 1

Form DL-240

APPLICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA DRIVER'S LICENSE

354994	C	11	105
Receipt Number	Examiner District	Examiner Number	Examiner Station

RESTRICTIONS:

Jay (None) Jacobs
First Name Middle Last

Rt. # 1 - Box 141-B
Street or Route Address

Durham, N. C.
City State

Expiration Date	Race	Weight	Color Hair	License Number
2-2-67 Mo. Day Year	W	150	BR	1230513
Birth Date	**Sex**	**Height**	**Color Eyes**	**Issue Date**
2-2-32 Mo. Day Year	M	5-8 Ft. In.	HZ	7-26-63 Mo. Day Year

Check One Yes No

1. Have you ever been licensed as an operator or chauffeur? When _____ Where _____
2. Did you ever have an operator's or chauffeur's license canceled, denied, revoked, or suspended? When _____ 19__ Where _____
3. Have you any physical impairments? Describe _____
4. Have you ever suffered from epilipsy, heart trouble, paralysis, fainting, dizzy spells, been addicted to narcotic drugs or intoxicating liquor? State which _____ Are you now cured _____
5. Have you ever been committed to or entered an institution for alcoholism or as a mental patient? When _____ Name of institution and location _____

Were you discharged as cured _____ When _____

Jay Jacobs
Signature of Applicant

Signature of Parent (Guardian) of Minor

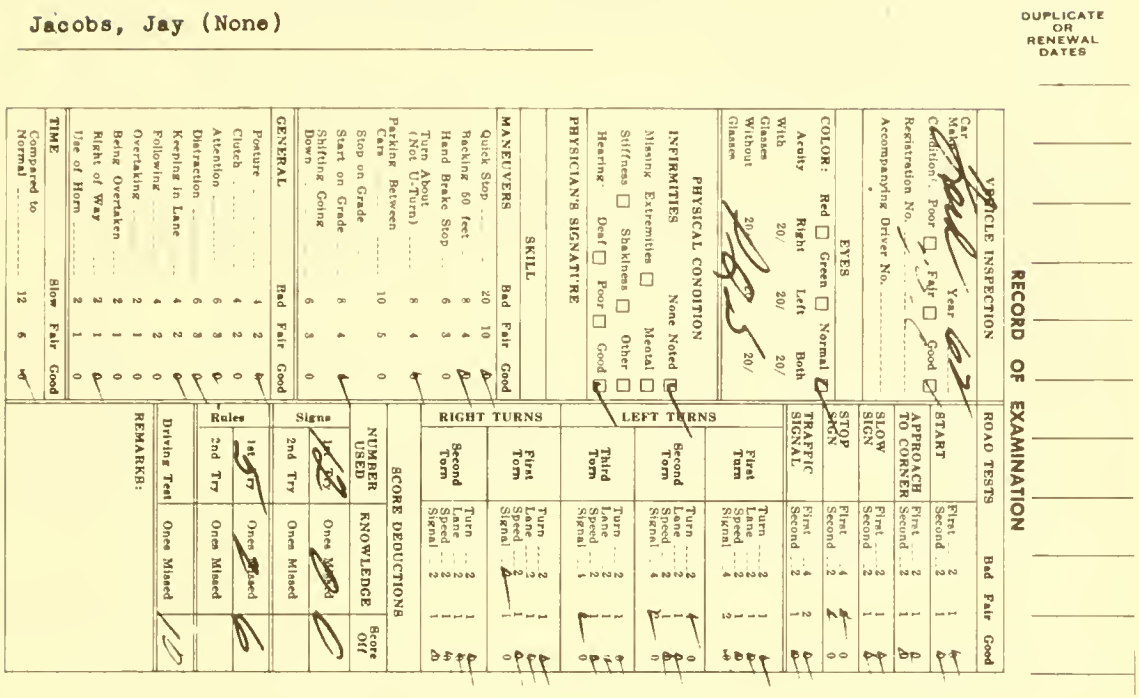
AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICATION

The above signed applicant states that the information given herein is true. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 26 day of July 196 3

Examiner—Notary Public—C. O

SHERMAN EXHIBIT No. 1—Continued

Jacobs, Jay (None)



Mr. NITTLE. Would you relate to the committee the step-by-step procedures followed by you from the time the applicant named on that form, Jay Jacobs, entered your office?

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Jacobs entered the office somewhere between 11 and 11:30 and quarter of 12 on July 26, 1963, desiring a North Carolina driver's license. At that time I advised the individual that it was near lunch hour and we may not have enough time to complete the practical part of the test, the driving test; that I would appreciate it if he would come back at 1 o'clock and I could run him through without too much difficulty. At that time he insisted that I give him the test before I left for my lunch hour. He also stated that he had a rental car and he didn't want to run the cost of it up too much for the purpose of taking his test.

Of course, I got him to affix his signature here to this application and asked the preliminary questions which are outlined here:

"Have you ever been licensed to operate a motor vehicle before?" And his answer was, "No."

Mr. NITTLE. He answered that he had not previously been licensed as an operator?

Mr. SHERMAN. That is right, in North Carolina or any other State.

Mr. NITTLE. What response did he give as to his birthday?

Mr. SHERMAN. He gave me February 2, 1932.

Mr. NITTLE. Proceed.

Mr. SHERMAN. Upon filling out the application, on which I recorded the make and model of the car, the result of the eye test, his apparent physical condition, the results of the sign test and the results of the mental part of the test, I then typed this form up using the name of "Jay," no middle name, "Jacobs," Box 141–B, Durham, North Carolina; white; hair, brown; weight, 150; birth date, 2–2–32; male; 5–8; color of eyes, hazel.

Upon completion of this form, we proceeded to the car for the purpose of the practical examination. I found a 1962 Ford bearing the license plate number North Carolina registration 29C. It took approximately 10 minutes to complete this driving test. . .

At the completion of the test, at which 10 points were deducted, I then wrote him a receipt and collected his fee, and he was through.

Mr. NITTLE. Following the examination and road test, does the applicant receive his license directly from you?

Mr. SHERMAN. No, sir. It is not a license until the application is forwarded to the Department, checked, numbered, and signed by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. NITTLE. Was a license subsequently issued to Mr. Jay Jacobs?

Mr. SHERMAN. To the best of my knowledge. I have no way of knowing that because it does not come through my office again.

Mr. NITTLE. Do the facts appear upon the application as to whether or not a license has been issued to him upon that application?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir, it does. There is a number which was assigned in the Raleigh office. The license would bear the number of 1230513.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, if I may interrupt, it is my understanding that the application is forwarded to the State Department of Motor Vehicles and the actual license issued directly to the individual.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is mailed out by the department.

Mr. JOHANSEN. What address did this individual give for the forwarding of the actual license? . .

Mr. SHERMAN. He gave me Route 1, Box 141–B, Durham.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Do you, under North Carolina law, issue a temporary license?

Mr. SHERMAN. We issue a temporary receipt, yes, sir, which is honored there for a period of maybe 30 days, more or less, while this can be processed.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Sherman, were you present today when the first witness testified, who identified himself as Arnold Indenbaum?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have an opportunity to observe him?
Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, I did.
Mr. NITTLE. Had you ever seen this person before?
Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, I have.
Mr. NITTLE. Who is he?
Mr. SHERMAN. Jay Jacobs.
Mr. NITTLE. The individual who appeared at your office on July 26, 1963, and made application for this license?
Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.
Mr. POOL. Counsel, would you like to introduce that in evidence now?
Mr. NITTLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer the application into evidence.
Mr. POOL. Without objection, it will be received.
I believe you had another exhibit from a previous witness which you wanted introduced into evidence.
Mr. NITTLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce that, also.
Mr. POOL. Without objection, it may be received.
You are excused.
Counsel, call your next witness.
Mr. NITTLE. Will Mr. Nicholas Bateson come forward, please?
Mr. POOL. Stand and be sworn.
Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
Mr. BATESON. I do.

TESTIMONY OF NICHOLAS BATESON, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, IRA GOLLOBIN

Mr. NITTLE. Will you state your full name and residence, for the record?
Mr. BATESON. My full name is Nicholas Bateson. My residence is 118 East Longview.
Mr. NITTLE. Will you repeat that address, and speak up, please?
Mr. BATESON. My address is 118 East Longview, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Mr. NITTLE. Are you represented by counsel?
Mr. BATESON. Yes, I am.
Mr. NITTLE. Would counsel identify himself for the record, stating his name and office address, please?
Mr. GOLLOBIN. Ira Gollobin, 1441 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.
Mr. NITTLE. Are you a permanent resident of Chapel Hill, or do you maintain a domicile in New York State?
Mr. BATESON. I am a permanent resident of Chapel Hill.
Mr. NITTLE. You have previously resided in New York, is that correct?
Mr. BATESON. No.
Mr. NITTLE. At no time?
Mr. BATESON. No.
Mr. NITTLE. Would you state when and where you were born?
Mr. BATESON. I was born in London, England, on September 29, 1935.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you enter the United States?

Mr. BATESON. In 1958.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you come to the United States as an immigrant or for temporary residence?

Mr. BATESON. As an immigrant.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you presently a citizen of the United States?

Mr. BATESON. No, I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you made application for citizenship?

Mr. BATESON. No, I have made no application.

Mr. NITTLE. Beg pardon?

Mr. BATESON. I have not made an application.

Mr. NITTLE. You have not made an application?

Mr. BATESON. Yes, I have not made an application.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you relate the extent of your formal education?

Mr. BATESON. I went to an English prep school Knoll, and I went to an English public school, which is the equivalent of an American public school, in Brighton. Then from 1954 to 1957, I went to Oxford College, from which I received a B.A. degree.

Mr. POOL. Counsel, could the witness speak into the microphone, please. The committee can't hear you.

Mr. NITTLE. After coming to the United States, did you have further schooling?

Mr. BATESON. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state what that was?

Mr. BATESON. I am a graduate student and have been, since 1960, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and for one semester in 1959 I was a specialist at that school.

Mr. NITTLE. How do you support yourself?

Mr. BATESON. I am a research assistant.

Mr. NITTLE. You are employed by the university?

Mr. BATESON. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you had any other employment since entering the United States in 1958?

Mr. BATESON. Yes, I worked for a year as a librarian.

Mr. NITTLE. Where?

Mr. BATESON. In New Haven, Connecticut, at Yale University.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have any other employment?

Mr. BATESON. No.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Bateson, do you know an individual by the name of Arnold Indenbaum?

Mr. BATESON. I feel that due to the fact that has been brought out today, that Mr. Indenbaum is part of a legal judicial hearing, and so far the proceedings today have been conducted so far in the form of a judicial legal hearing, it is impossible for me to answer that question before this legislative body, and I feel, therefore, I must decline to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. POOL. You are refusing to answer the question on the grounds of the fifth amendment?

Mr. BATESON. I understand that is the appropriate plea.

Mr. POOL. You are refusing on the grounds of the fifth amendment?

Mr. BATESON. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you honestly believe if you were to testify truthfully as to whether or not you know a person by the name of Arnold Indenbaum, that that would incriminate you?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. NITTLE. Or might subject you to a criminal prosecution?

Mr. BATESON. I think that there is a possibility. I don't know if there is a real possibility that it will incriminate me.

Mr. POOL. Proceed to the next question, Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Arnold Indenbaum, the first witness to appear here today, who identified himself as such, visit you on July 26, 1963?

Mr. BATESON. Again I must decline to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. POOL. On the grounds previously stated?

Mr. BATESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. POOL. Proceed to the next question.

Mr. NITTLE. There was testimony received here from Peter Gumpert that a person known to him as Arnie—and who has identified himself as Arnold Indenbaum on the witness stand and has been identified by the witness, Mr. Sherman, as Jay Jacobs—appeared at Durham, North Carolina, in your company on July 25, 1963.

Mr. BATESON. Who was this, and what was the date?

Mr. NITTLE. July 25, 1963, at Chapel Hill.

Mr. BATESON. Who appeared with me?

Mr. NITTLE. Arnold Indenbaum himself, known as Jay Jacobs.

Mr. BATESON. Again I must decline to answer. I cannot answer any questions about Mr. Indenbaum.

Mr. POOL. You refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated?

Mr. BATESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Arnold Indenbaum on or about July 25, 1963, discuss with you his need for a North Carolina driver's license?

Mr. BATESON. I have told you already that I cannot answer any question concerning Mr. Arnold Indenbaum on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. POOL. Proceed, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Arnold Indenbaum at that time inform you that he would represent himself as Jay Jacobs for the purpose of obtaining a North Carolina driver's license?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. POOL. You what?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination. I decline, as I declined before, on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. It is the committee's information that a North Carolina driver's license was issued to Jay Jacobs on July 29, 1963. This was mailed to your box, Route 1, Box 141–B, Durham. Did you mail the license on to Arnold Indenbaum?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. POOL. You make the same declination?

Mr. BATESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. POOL. You will have to speak up. We can't hear you.

Mr. NITTLE. Peter Gumpert testified that you talked to him about Arnie, who has been identified as Arnold Indenbaum. Did you tell Gumpert, on or about July 25, 1963, or July 26, 1963, the facts as you knew them about Arnold Indenbaum?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Gumpert a roommate of yours at that time?

Mr. BATESON. Since Gumpert is not the subject of any legal investigation, I think I am free to say "Yes," he was.

Mr. NITTLE. Was he a friend?

Mr. BATESON. He was a friend, a colleague.

Mr. NITTLE. If Gumpert was a friend, did you tell him what was the real purpose of enlisting his support to obtain a driver's license for Indenbaum?

Mr. BATESON. Since this again relates to Indenbaum, I am unable to answer that question, and I make the same declination as before.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, according to the testimony of Peter Gumpert, involve Gumpert, without his knowledge, in this fraudulent performance of Jay Jacobs, also known as Arnold Indenbaum?

Mr. BATESON. I think my answer has to be the same as before since you are again involving Indenbaum.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Bateson, did you know that Arnold Indenbaum intended to pose as Jay Jacobs for the purpose of receiving a refund of travel funds from KLM and BOAC?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you personally familiar with the circumstances and the identity of the individuals who put up the money in Ottawa, Canada, in July of 1963?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. If you are not familiar with the circumstances and had nothing to do with those individuals and truthfully said so, how could that possibly incriminate you?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Bateson, I show you a photostatic copy of the University of North Carolina student paper, *Daily Tar Heel*, of November 29, 1962, which we have marked for identification as "Bateson Exhibit No. 1." You will note an article appearing there titled "PLC [Progressive Labor Club] Members Hold To Plan For Cuba Trip." It identifies you, Nick Bateson, as planning to accompany the student group to Cuba last December. Is this a correct report?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. NITTLE. Does the article correctly report you as planning to accompany the group to Cuba?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. No, the article does not correctly quote me.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you plan to accompany the student group to Cuba?

Mr. BATESON. I did not plan to accompany the student group to Cuba. If you would like some explanation about the article, with which I am familiar, and the circumstances in relation to this——

Mr. POOL. Mr. Counsel, do you want to offer those as exhibits?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, I think that should be offered, subject to a ruling upon the explanation. I think he should be entitled to explain why that is incorrect.

(Document marked "Bateson Exhibit No. 1" follows.)

BATESON EXHIBIT NO. 1
Daily Tar Heel—Nov. 29, 1962

PLC Members Hold To Plan For Cuba Trip

Daily Tar Heel 11/27/62

According to Dennis King, a member of the local Progressive Labor Club, the plans for several students to [redacted] to Cuba over the Christmas holidays have been resumed.

King said that there are now six people who definitely plan to travel to Cuba if they can arrange to get support from the Castro government.

The group, which has been dealing with the Cuban government through Castro's New York lawyer, is not likely to get State Department clearance to travel in a communist nation.

Those presently planning to make the trip, according to King, are himself, Larry Phelps, John Salter, Charles Pratt, Valerie Armstrong, and Nick Bateson.

Mr. NITTLE. Certainly you may make any explanation if you declare that the report is inaccurate.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I would like to say, first of all, that this appeared in the student newspaper and, like many student newspapers, this newspaper is staffed by amateurs who do not necessarily always stick to the strictest accounts of journalism.

I inquired into this story when it came out and I inquired of the editor, and it turns out it was the result of gossip at coffee shops in Chapel Hill, and several of the people who were listed were completely responsible; and as far as my own situation goes, as a British citizen and one who is not at present planning to apply for American citizenship, and bearing in mind that the trip to Cuba was a trip that was designed to test the validity of the travel ban on American citizens, my own part was completely irrelevant, because I am not an American

citizen. There is no ban in Great Britain for travel to Cuba. Therefore, my own participation, if it had taken place, would have been completely irrelevant, and I never had any plans at all to take part in any trip to Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. However, do you know who recruited the North Carolina participants for this Cuban travel?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I do not know if anyone did and, if so, who.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Bateson, I hand you a copy of a letter marked for identification——

Mr. POOL. Mr. Counsel, let's get the article into evidence. Without objection, it will be received in evidence.

Mr. NITTLE. The copy of the letter just handed to you is marked for indentification as "Bateson Exhibit No. 2." It is dated December 7, 1962, and signed by Charles Henderson, Jr., a dean at the University of North Carolina, I believe, and it is addressed to Progressive Labor Club, care of Nicholas Bateson, 146 East Rosemary Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Are you the Nicholas Bateson to whom this letter was addressed, and did you receive the original of it?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

(Document marked "Bateson Exhibit No. 2." See p. 854.)

Mr. NITTLE. Were you one of the organizers of the Progressive Labor Club at the University of North Carolina?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. Didn't the Progressive Labor Club participate in the recruiting and organization of students for travel to Cuba?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. NITTLE. What?

Mr. BATESON. The answer is, "Not to my knowledge."

Mr. NITTLE. Did you know Larry Wilford Phelps to be a member of the Progressive Labor Club of the University of North Carolina?

Mr. BATESON. My answer to this question must be that, bearing in mind the nature of this committee and bearing in mind the very clearly understood feeling that exists among Americans who might be said to be the political left and bearing in mind that, as a visitor to this country and as sort of a guest member of this informal club, I must abide by the rules of this club, and one of the rules of this club is that one is under a very solemn and sacred honor not to discuss the names of other people who are also on the political left. I do not do this out of any sense of expediency or any practical sense because the name of the person you mentioned is extremely well known in North Carolina. I do it purely on the basis of conscience and principle and feel that this is a very sacred bond of honor that I cannot violate and, therefore, I decline to answer this question on the grounds of the first amendment.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask that you direct the witness to answer the question.

Mr. POOL. I direct you to answer the question.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. Am I to understand that this body——

Mr. POOL. You will have to talk a little louder. We can't hear you.

Mr. BATESON. Am I to understand that this body is going to revoke my privilege under the first amendment of the Constitution?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, did I understand the witness to testify that he is under an oath or a pledge not to identify or disclose information with regard to his associates in this organization?

Mr. BATESON. I am not talking about any formal oath. I am not talking about any particular organization. It is an oath of my own choosing, a voluntary oath. It is not a formally given oath of any kind. It is just on the grounds primarily of conscience, an oath to my own conscience, and I feel myself unable to go through names of other people who are on the political left in the United States.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In other words then, you are invoking the fifth amendment because, under the ruling of the court, you cannot merely and exclusively invoke the first amendment in refusing to answer this question involving other persons.

Mr. BATESON. In that case, it seems reasonable that I should also invoke the fifth amendment, since you are revoking my right to invoke the first amendment.

Mr. POOL. You are invoking the fifth amendment?

Mr. BATESON. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. The letter which I just handed you advises that "the Progressive Labor club is not recognized by the University of North Carolina and is therefore barred from the use of University facilities for meetings," and so forth.

Had you, as an official of the Progressive Labor Club, made application to the university for recognition of this Progressive Labor Club?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination as before.

Mr. POOL. Do you want to introduce the letter in evidence?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I offer the letter into evidence.

Mr. POOL. Without objection, it is received.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Bateson, I hand you a photostatic copy of an article we have marked for identification as "Bateson Exhibit No. 3," titled "New Leftist Club 'Solidifies' View," which appeared in the *Daily Tar Heel* of September 25, 1962. You will note that you are identified as the "spokesman" of the Progressive Labor Club. Would you tell us whether you granted that interview to the *Daily Tar Heel* as the "spokesman" for the Progressive Labor Club?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

(Document marked "Bateson Exhibit No. 3." See p. 855, 856.)

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us how the Progressive Labor Club was organized at Chapel Hill?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. With whom from the national office of Progressive Labor did you confer in forming the Chapel Hill branch of the Progressive Labor Club?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in attendance at the national organizational meeting of the Progressive Labor Movement, held on July 1, 1962?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you confer with Jacob Rosen——

Mr. BATESON. What?

Mr. NITTLE. —about the formation of the Progressive Labor Club in Chapel Hill?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you confer with Milton Rosen?

Mr. BATESON. Same declination.

BATESON EXHIBIT NO. 2

December 7, 1962

Progressive Labor Club
c/o Nicholas Bateson
146 E Rosemary Street
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Mr. Bateson:

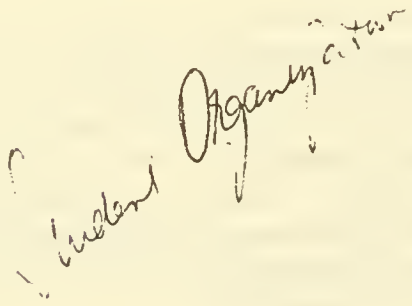
I should like to put on record the understanding we have up to this point maintained, namely that the Progressive Labor club is not recognized by the University of North Carolina and is therefore barred from the use of University facilities for meetings, etc.

Would you please relay this information to your membership?

Sincerely yours,

Charles Henderson, Jr.

cc: Dean William G. Long



BATESON EXHIBIT NO. 3

Daily Tar Heel, September 25, 1962, p. 1

Plans Political Action

New Leftist Club 'Solidifies' View

By YANCE BARRON

A new campus political organization, the Progressive Labor Club, was formed here this summer espousing a Marxist-Leninist brand of socialism. The club plans to advance its beliefs through political action.

The group consists principally of people from the New Left Club which disbanded last spring. The club has much more solidified views, however, than the "anywhere left of Kennedy" which was the orientation of the New Left Club.

In an interview yesterday, club spokesman Nick Bateson said that the purpose of the Progressive Labor Club was to "act politically" in an open and aboveboard manner.

The orientation of the club, he said, was Marxist-Leninist, but that, "Marxism-Leninism as a philosophy was devised to deal wit hthe problems of Europe one hundred years ago. It can only be applied by logical inference to America today."

"Communist Enemy"

When asked whether the group had an affiliation with the Communist Party. Mr. Bateson replied that the Communists consider the Progressive Labor movement as a "very deadly enemy."

He said "Political Affairs" the official organ of the Communist Party, had severely denounced the Progressive Labor organization in an unsigned article. The unsigned articles are taken to be official statesments of party policy.

Several members of the National Progressive Labor movement have been members of the Communist Party, he said, but all were either expelled or left of their own accord. None of the local members have ever been affiliated with the Communist Party, he stated.

Objections To Communism

Batescon said that he himself was dissatisfied with the Communist Party. "We don't object because they are Communists," he said, "but because they are a bureaucratic organization, and because they are an organization that has made very few attempts to make meaningful contacts with the American people as a whole.

"Another reason is that it is sort of a corrupt organization. There are fewer than two thousand members in America now. The leaders are reputed to live at a degree of opulence incompatible with the ideals of socialism.

"The Communist Party hasn't been subversive, it's just been lazy." He said that the party has done nothing substantial toward establishing socialism and has

BATESON EXHIBIT NO. 3—Continued

movement, the peace movement and the running of candidates; areas in which it might have been effective.

Ideology

When quizzed about the ideology of the club, Bateson said that it was "a democratic organization—with a small 'd.' We believe that the U.S. is a very anti-democratic nation." No true democracy can exist, he said, in any country with anuy kind of economic anxiety.

"Freedom can only exist where there is economic security," he said. "There is no true freedom until you have a complete lack of anxiety."

The New Left which was disbanded on campus last spring had no connection with the Progressive Labor Club, according to Bateson. He said that the New Left was a political discussion group in which anyone "left of Kennedy" was welcome.

"However, we are organized for political work, not just political talk." He said that the New Left had no ideology and didn't need one. It was for "anyone who was moderately liberal."

No Formal Organization

The club is not organized as yet, but Dennis King and David Bland have been appointed official spokesmen. The membership now consists of eleven persons, among them Larry Phelps, an independent candidate for president of the student body in last spring's election. The group plans to be open and aboveboard in its operation.

Bateson said that there would be a limit to the extent that the public could be admitted to the meetings, but that this is true of all political parties. "We are not an underground organization."

While the club has no definite plans for the future, there are areas in which it plans to operate extensively, according to Bateson. Top priority is to work at unionizing the industries in North Carolina.

He quoted a number of figures to the effect that North Carolina has the smallest percentage of unions in the country, with less than eight per cent of the workers unionized. He also quoted Governor Terry Sanford as saying that North Carolina has the lowest industrial wage average in the country. "I feel that these two are ultimately related," he said.

The other area in which the club plans to work is integration. Bateson said that any union would have to be fully integrated or it could never amount to anything. "There must be some kind of unity among the workers. This basic disunity is harmful to both whites and Negroes.

Bateson said that anyone could join the club, but that it would have to be done with full awareness of the consequences. He said he realized membership might mean total social ostracism. He also said that in order to understand Marxism-Leninism one would have to be prepared to do a great deal of study and perhaps go through a reorientahas been scheduled for this fall. tion of one's thinking.

"A lot of people don't realize that we have a class system in the U.S. It is going to be a slow process to undergo a change in our thinking."

In July the club sent a delegation to a national Progressive Labor meeting in New York. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the formation of a political party on a formal basis.

This was not done, but the but the delegates returned to "exploring the possibilities of starting such a party and broadening our activities," according to David Bland.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you confer with Mortimer Scheer on that same subject?

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. I offer the article in evidence.

Mr. POOL. Without objection, it is so received.

Mr. NITTLE. As a result of your association with Jacob Rosen, have you stated that he changed you from a "Stalinist" to a "Maoist," that is, a follower of the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. I make the same declination.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask the chairman to direct the committee counsel to refer the transcript of this testimony to the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration for appropriate review by that agency.

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, I have one question.

Mr. POOL. It will be so done, Mr. Johansen.

Mr. ICHORD. I have one question of the witness. You gave a very lengthy explanation as to why you did not intend to travel to Cuba. I would like to ask the witness whether you aided or assisted any American citizens in the organization or arranging of a trip to Cuba?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. Since this seems to be a question that is designed to involve Arnold Indenbaum, I feel I must make the same declination as before.

Mr. ICHORD. Did you talk to any students or try to persuade anyone to make a trip to Cuba?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. BATESON. No, I did not.

Mr. ICHORD. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. POOL. You are excused.

Counsel, call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, we would like to recall Miss June Gard, to clarify certain testimony. Would you come forward, please?

Mr. POOL. Miss Gard, you are still under oath.

TESTIMONY OF JUNE ANITA GARD—Resumed

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Gard, you testified, did you not, that you received two telephone calls for persons identifying themselves as Jay Jacob?

Miss GARD. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. The first call was from Canada?

Miss GARD. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. And concerned the payment of money for the tickets in Ottawa, is that not correct?

Miss GARD. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall the date of that call?

Miss GARD. No, I am sorry, I don't. It was in June, mid-June [1963], I believe.

Mr. NITTLE. The second call, apparently a local one, contained a request for a refund for unused tickets?

Miss GARD. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. It was on this occasion that you informed the caller that he would have to appear in person and that he would have to have appropriate identification with him?

Miss GARD. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall the date of this call?

Miss GARD. That was shortly after the students had departed. It was at least 3 or 4 days after.

Mr. NITTLE. That would be in late June?

Miss GARD. Late June.

Mr. NITTLE. Late June of 1963?

Miss GARD. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Or possibly the early part of July?

Miss GARD. Possibly.

Mr. NITTLE. The man who subsequently came to the KLM office and identified himself to you as Jay Jacob is the same man who was the first witness to testify before the committee this morning?

Miss GARD. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. That is all.

Mr. POOL. There will be a recess until 2 o'clock.

All the witnesses will report back here who have not been excused.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, October 16, 1963, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1963

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2 p.m., Honorable Joe R. Pool, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.)

(Members present: Representatives Pool, Ichord, and Johansen of the subcommittee, and also Representatives Bruce, Schadeberg, and Ashbrook.)

Mr. POOL. The committee will come to order.

Counsel, call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Brunhilde Linke come forward, please.

Mr. POOL. Stand and be sworn. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony that you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss LINKE. I do.

TESTIMONY OF BRUNHILDE LINKE

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Linke, will you state your full name for the record and spell it for the record, please?

Miss LINKE. B-r-u-n-h-i-l-d-e L-i-n-k-e.

Mr. NITTLE. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

Miss LINKE. I am employed by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines at 609 Fifth Avenue as a ticket agent.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you so employed on August 27 of this year?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever known a person identified to you as "Jay Jacob" or "Jay Jacobs"?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I have.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you residing in the city of New York?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you relate the time and circumstances under which you first met Jay Jacobs?

Miss LINKE. It was when Mr. Jacobs, accompanied by another gentleman, came to the KLM ticket office to check on a refund proceeding that he had initiated there.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect the month and the day on which this occurred?

Miss LINKE. I believe it was the last week in August.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it on or about August 26, 1963?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I believe so.

Mr. NITTLE. Was the gentleman with Jay Jacobs identified to you?

Miss LINKE. I cannot remember for certain, but I think he said "Mr. Bennett."

Mr. NITTLE. Did Mr. Jacobs make any request of you with respect to the refund on tickets?

Miss LINKE. It had been initiated at the time he came in to see me, and he asked me to check upon it further, why it had not come through.

Mr. NITTLE. Did he at that time identify himself?

Miss LINKE. Yes, he did.

Mr. NITTLE. What did he say?

Miss LINKE. He had a driver's license, which had his picture on it, and he also had a letter from the refund department of my company requesting him either to give authorization or to come in person to collect the money, and that is what he was there to do at that time.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you personally see the driver's license?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Whose name was on it?

Miss LINKE. It was made out to Mr. Jay Jacobs or J. Jacobs, I am not sure, and it had a picture of the gentleman on it who was sitting in my office.

Mr. NITTLE. After that first meeting with Jay Jacobs, did you see him again?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I saw him the following morning.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us what happened then?

Miss LINKE. At that time he was asked to return. There was no one in the company to authorize the signing of the check so he was asked to return the next morning, which he did, and at that time the check was handed to him.

Mr. NITTLE. The check was handed to him on the occasion of his second visit to you?

Miss LINKE. That is correct.

Mr. NITTLE. By whom was the check handed to him?

Miss LINKE. The manager of the ticket office handed him the check personally.

Mr. NITTLE. What was his name?

Miss LINKE. Mr. van der Jagt.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you see Mr. van der Jagt hand him this check?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Linke, have you had an opportunity to observe the first witness, who identified himself in the course of his testimony this morning as Arnold Indenbaum?

Miss LINKE. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Is Arnold Indenbaum the same person known to you as Jay Jacobs?

Miss LINKE. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Is there any doubt in your mind about that?

Miss LINKE. No. He was the gentleman to whom the check was handed in my presence.

Mr. POOL. You are referring to the gentleman who was the first witness here this morning?

Miss LINKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. POOL. You are excused.

Call your next witness, Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Edward R. O'Neill, please come forward.

Mr. POOL. Stand and be sworn. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. O'NEILL. I do.

Mr. POOL. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD R. O'NEILL

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your full name for the record, please?

Mr. O'NEILL. Edward R. O'Neill.

Mr. NITTLE. You are a resident of New York?

Mr. O'NEILL. New York; yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. O'Neill, by whom are you employed and in what capacity?

Mr. O'NEILL. I am employed by British Overseas Airways Corporation as ticket counter manager at 530 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you been employed by BOAC airlines?

Mr. O'NEILL. Since September 1959, a little over 4 years.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. O'Neill, at the time you were subpenaed you were requested to bring certain records with you. Have you brought them?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes, I have.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you examine your records to determine whether they show what deposits were made in Ottawa, Canada, in the office of your airline on June 10 and June 11, 1963, by a Mr. Jay Jacobs?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes. On June 10, 1963, our Ottawa office called and they advised us that they had received a $5,000 deposit from Mr. Jay Jacobs and that the balance would be paid on June 11.

On June 11, Mr. Morgan of our office in Ottawa called to say that the remainder of $17,739.20 was paid, bringing the total amount into us.

Mr. NITTLE. What do the records show to be the purpose of this deposit?

Mr. O'NEILL. The deposit was requested actually to be paid on June 6 that we might hold the 60 original seats that Mr. Laub had requested earlier in June—in fact, in May—for travel from New York to London to Paris.

Mr. NITTLE. Do your records show the full name of Mr. Laub?

Mr. O'NEILL. We do have that on our records. Yes, Mr. Levi Lee Laub.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall whether your New York office received any telephone calls from Ottawa, Canada, in June of 1963 which were made by a person identifying himself as Mr. Laub?

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Laub called on June 8—which I believe was a Saturday—to tell us that he could not pay the deposit on that date in Montreal because our office was closed.

On June 10, Monday, when our office advised us that the $5,000 deposit had been paid, Mr. Laub had spoken at that time to Mrs. Gonzalez, who is the agent in my office who was handling the transaction.

Mr. NITTLE. In connection with your official duties as manager at the BOAC ticket office, did it come to your attention that on June 13, 1963, reservations had been made on behalf of one V. Ortiz and an A. Indenbaum?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes. At that time Miss Ortiz came in with Mr. Laub to purchase a ticket for herself and at the same time a ticket for a "no-name" booking that we had; a "no-name" is given when you are not sure who is traveling.

When she came in to pick up her own ticket, she substituted the name of A. Indenbaum for the no-name booking we had.

Mr. NITTLE. A. Indenbaum did not call personally at the office?

Mr. O'NEILL. No, he did not not call personally at the office.

Mr. NITTLE. Was the purchase price of these tickets paid and, if so, when and in what manner?

Mr. O'NEILL. The purchase price, I believe, was paid in cash over the counter by Miss Ortiz. Let me check that. I believe it was cash. Yes, in cash.

Mr. NITTLE. In what amount?

Mr. O'NEILL. $516.80 each, $1,033.60

Mr. NITTLE. What was the destination indicated on these tickets and for what date were the reservations made?

Mr. O'NEILL. The tickets were reserved for New York-London-Paris leaving on June 16 on BOAC to London and connecting with British Overseas airlines to Paris, with an open return.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a photostatic copy of the tickets purchased on behalf of V. Ortiz and A. Indenbaum, marked respectively as "O'Neill Exhibit Nos. 1 and 1–A." Is that a true copy of the records in your office and of the actual tickets?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes, it is.

Mr. NITTLE. Executed for those persons?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibits 1 and 1–A in evidence.

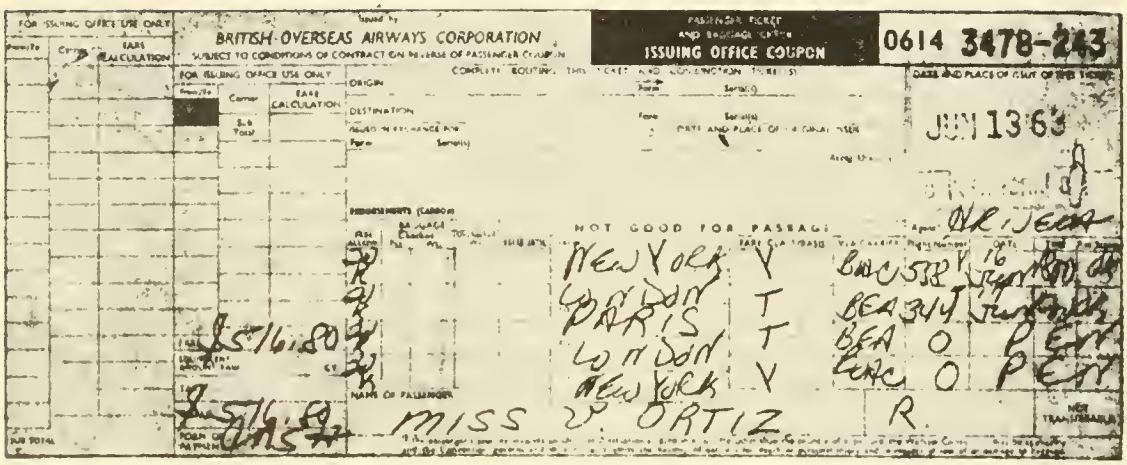
Mr. POOL. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Document marked "O'Neill Exhibits Nos. 1 and 1–A," respectively. See next page.)

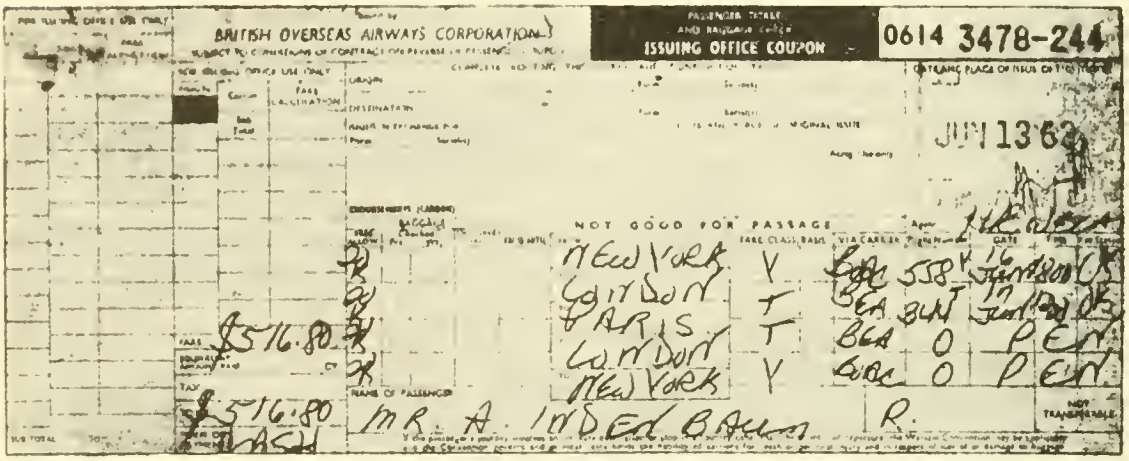
Mr. NITTLE. It may be recalled that Barry Hoffman, a witness before this committee on September 12, 1963, testified that he had departed from New York with the student group on June 25, 1963, and that one Victoria Ortiz joined the group in Prague, Czechoslovakia, but had not departed from New York with the student group on June 25.

Mr. O'Neill, I now hand you a copy of a receipt dated August 26, 1963, marked for identification as "O'Neill Exhibit No. 2." It appears to be signed by one Jay Jacobs, acknowledging receipt of check numbered D000149 for the sum of $4,134.40.

O'NEILL EXHIBIT NO. 1



O'NEILL EXHIBIT NO. 1-A



Mr. NITTLE. Was this receipt executed by Jay Jacobs in your presence on August 26, 1963?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes, sir, it was.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibit No. 2 in evidence.

Mr. POOL. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Document marked "O'Neill Exhibit No. 2." See next page.)

Mr. NITTLE. I direct your attention to the notation on the receipt, Exhibit No. 2, preceding the signature of Jay Jacobs, by which it appears Jay Jacobs' identification was established by a North Carolina driver's license number 1230513. Was this license exhibited to you by Jay Jacobs?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes, sir, it was.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you make the entries upon the receipt?

Mr. O'NEILL. I made the entries myself on the receipt.

Mr. NITTLE. Did Jay Jacobs sign that in your presence?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes, sir, he did.

O'NEILL EXHIBIT NO. 2

B·O·A·C

British Overseas Airways Corporation

530 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 36 - N. Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 7-8900 - Cables: 'Speedbird' New York

AUG 26, 1963

This is to acknowledge that I have received cheque #D000149 for the amount of $4134.40.

Name J. JACOBS.

Address RT 1-BOX 1X1B

Identification N.C. DRIVERS LIC. 1230513

Date 07/25/62 DURHAM, NC.

Jay Jacobs

EXHIBIT 3.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a photostatic copy, Mr. O'Neill, of a check dated August 26, 1963, numbered D000149, payable to the order of Jay Jacobs Route #1, Box 141 B, Durham, North Carolina, in the amount of $4,134.40, drawn under your signature for BOAC, upon the First National City Bank of New York, 42d and Madison Avenue Branch.

We have marked the exhibit for identification as "O'Neill Exhibit No. 3." Is this the check you delivered to Jay Jacobs for which he gave you a receipt?

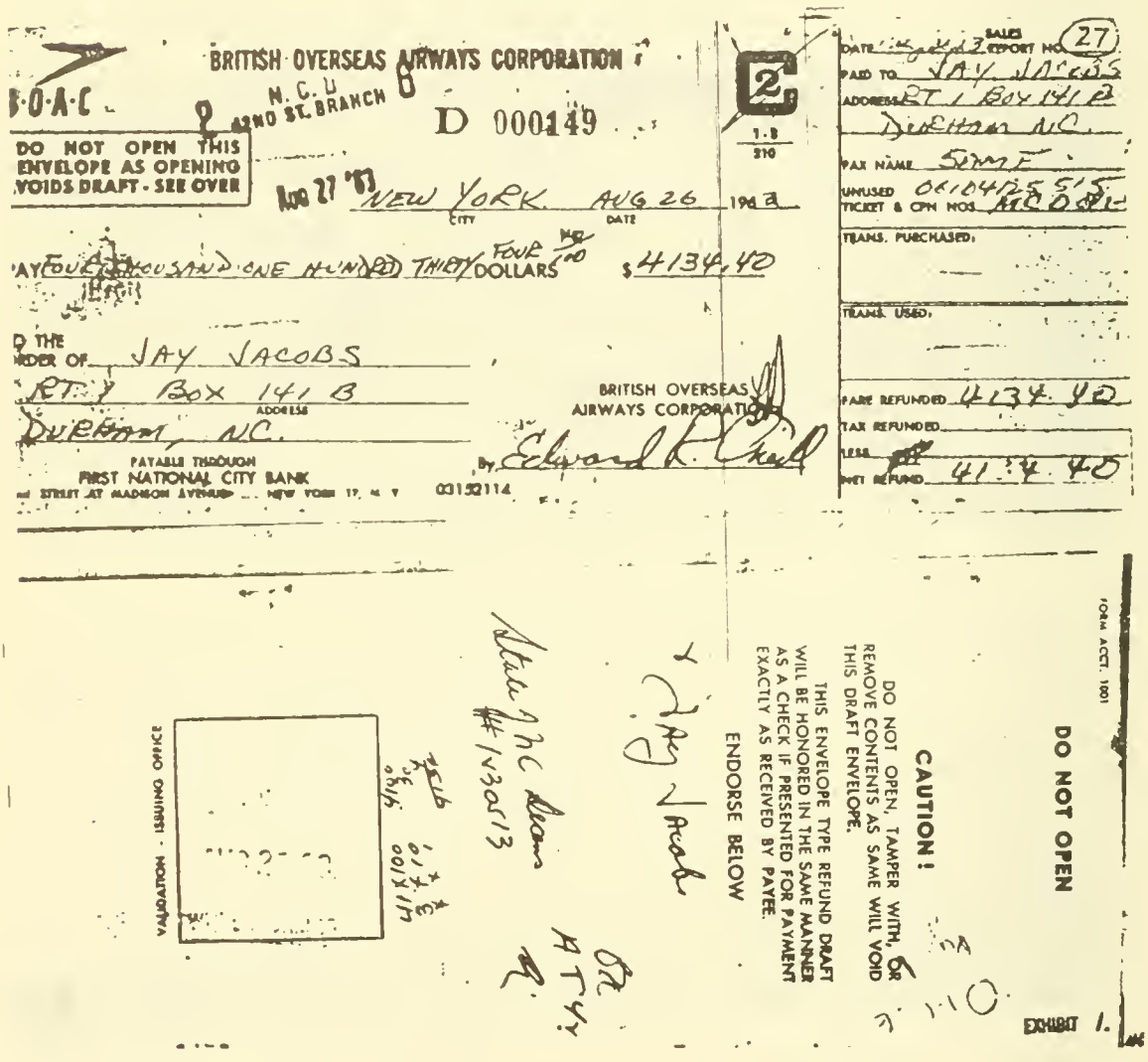
Mr. O'NEILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. I offer that in evidence.

Mr. POOL. Without objection it is so ordered.

(Document marked "O'Neill Exhibit No. 3" follows.)

O'NEILL EXHIBIT NO. 3



Mr. NITTLE. Mr. O'Neill, have you recognized the recipient of this check during the course of the hearings today?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes, sir, the Mr. Jay Jacobs who was in my office is the Mr. Indenbaum who testified this morning.

Mr. Pool. Let the record show that the three exhibits were offered in evidence, and there being no objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Pool. Does any member of the committee have any questions? If not, you are excused.

Counsel, call your next witness.

Mr. Nittle. Would David Perham please come forward?

Mr. Pool. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Perham. I do.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID PERHAM

Mr. Nittle. Will you state your full name for the record, please, and spell it?

Mr. Perham. David Perham, P-e-r-h-a-m.

Mr. Nittle. You reside in the State of New York, is that correct?

Mr. Perham. Yes, sir.

Mr. Nittle. Mr. Perham, on August 27, 1963, were you employed by the First National City Bank of New York at its branch office located at 640 Fifth Avenue, New York City?

Mr. Perham. Yes, sir.

Mr. Nittle. Are you presently employed by that bank?

Mr. Perham. Yes, I am presently employed by the bank. I am no longer located at that branch.

Mr. Nittle. Have you had an opportunity to observe the first witness who testified before this committee this morning, identifying himself as Arnold Indenbaum?

Mr. Perham. Yes, sir.

Mr. Nittle. Have you ever known this person?

Mr. Perham. Yes, I knew him as Jay Jacob.

Mr. Nittle. Mr. Perham, I hand you a photostatic copy of a check, dated August 27, 1963, numbered 6001, payable to the order of Mr. Jay Jacob, Route 1, 141 B, Durham, N.C., in the amount of $2,607.20, drawn against the account of the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines upon the 640 5th Avenue branch of the National City Bank of New York.

Does this check refresh your recollection of the circumstances under which you first saw it?

Mr. Perham. Yes, sir. I was on the platform at the time as an officer on the platform approving checks, and Mr. Jacob came over with this check and wanted to have it approved. I asked him for identification. He gave me the North Carolina driver's license which was referred to earlier. His picture was on the back of this item.

I was only authorized to approve checks up to $250, so I made my approval and then I took it to an officer with higher signing powers.

He asked me if the gentleman's picture was the man at my desk. I said, "Yes," that it was. I went back to my desk and gave the license and the check back to Mr. Jacob.

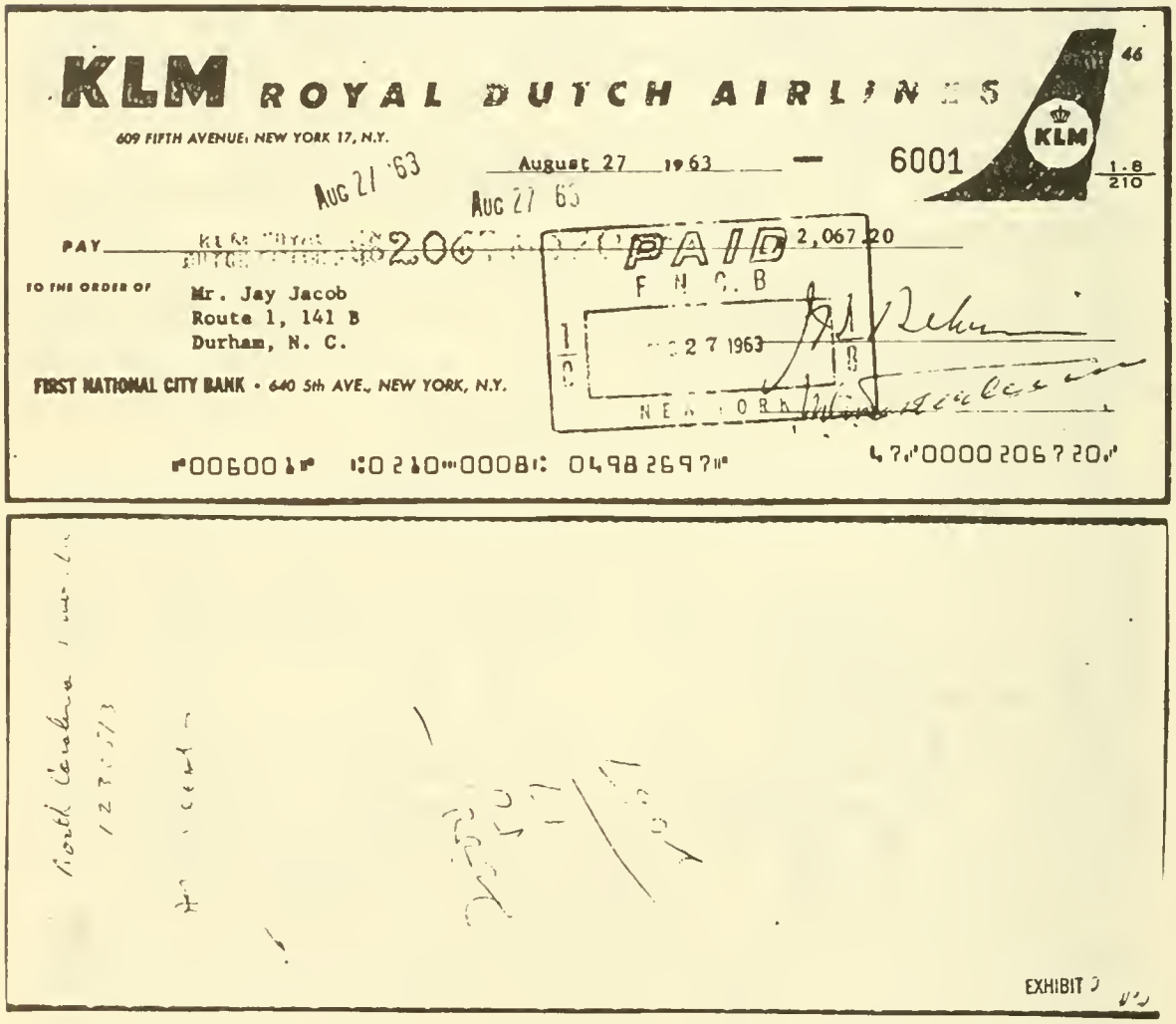
Mr. Nittle. Does the check bear any notation relating to the means of identification utilized by Mr. Jacob?

Mr. Perham. Yes. We are usually required and it is bank policy to take down any identification on the back of the check.

This is my handwriting, and I took down North Carolina driver's license number such-and-such.

Mr. NITTLE. That is in your own handwriting?
Mr. PERHAM. Yes.
Mr. NITTLE. Does an endorsement appear upon that check in the name of Jay Jacobs?
Mr. PERHAM. Yes, sir.
Mr. NITTLE. Was that executed in your presence?
Mr. PERHAM. Yes.
Mr. NITTLE. That was executed by the person who was identified today as Arnold Indenbaum?
Mr. PERHAM. Yes, sir.
Mr. NITTLE. I offer that in evidence, Mr. Chairman, as Perham Exhibit No. 1.
Mr. POOL. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.
(Document marked "Perham Exhibit No. 1" follows.)

PERHAM EXHIBIT NO. 1



Mr. NITTLE. No further questions.
Mr. POOL. The witness may be excused.
Counsel, call your next witness.
Mr. NITTLE. Harold Gesell.

Mr. POOL. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF HAROLD J. E. GESELL

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your full name for the record, please, and spell it?

Mr. GESELL. Harold J. E. G-e-s-e-l-l.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you live?

Mr. GESELL. I live in Takoma Park, Maryland.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your occupation, the type of position you hold, and what your duties are?

Mr. GESELL. I am the chief of the Identification and Detection Division of the United States Veterans' Administration at the central office here in Washington. My duties are principally to examine documents and other evidentiary matters for identification purposes for not only the Veterans' Administration but also for other Government agencies.

Mr. NITTLE. What study or preparation have you made for your profession and work?

Mr. GESELL. I read the principal textbook on the subject and also attended various schools regarding the identification of documents.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you been engaged in this work?

Mr. GESELL. About 33 years.

Mr. NITTLE. How much of your time is spent in this work?

Mr. GESELL. All of my time.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you hold any degrees and, if so, would you state what they are?

Mr. GESELL. An LL. B. degree.

Mr. NITTLE. From what university?

Mr. GESELL. Valparaiso University in Indiana.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you been admitted to any state bar and, if so, for what state?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, sir. The Indiana State Bar, the Iowa State Bar, and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. NITTLE. What other educational qualifications do you have?

Mr. GESELL. I have attended various schools, short courses, on the subject of scientific crime detection, principally documents. I am a graduate of the scientific crime detection laboratory school at Northwestern University, Chicago, and I am a graduate of the law enforcement school of the Treasury Department, United States Treasury Department. I am a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy. Washington, D.C. I am a graduate of the Office of Special Investigations Training School of the United States Air Force and I also instructed there for a year and a half.

Mr. NITTLE. What positions have you held prior to your present position?

Mr. GESELL. I have been chief of the identification division of the Office of State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification located at Des Moines, Iowa, and also a deputy sheriff at Des Moines, Iowa, Polk County, for 6 years in charge of the identification bureau in that office.

Then, I spent 2 years with the United States Treasury Department as a special agent of the intelligence unit and was farmed out to another division of the Treasury Department as an examiner.

I transferred over to the Veterans' Administration. I have been with Veterans since 1943 except for about 4 years and 7 months while I was in the Air Force.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you delivered lectures on identification of documents?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, I have given numerous of them throughout the country—at Iowa State, for instance, peace officers' courses 4 or 5 years and, of course, the OSI [1] training school, training lecturer in crime detection. In fact, I was just over in Europe last April and lectured to our OSI people in London, Wiesbaden, and Paris.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever qualified and testified as an examiner of questioned documents in any of the courts?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, sir, on numerous occasions in about 15 States of the United States and several district courts in the United States and in 6 foreign countries.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Gesell, on October 8, 1963, did you receive from the Committee on Un-American Activities certain documents containing the signature of Jay Jacobs?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. I now hand you four documents which are identified respectively as "Gesell Exhibits Nos. 1 through 4," inclusive.

Exhibit 1 is a check drawn on the First National City Bank by the British Overseas Airways Corporation numbered, D000149, dated August 26, 1963, endorsed "Jay Jacobs" [previously introduced as O'Neill Exhibit No. 3. See p. 864].

Exhibit No. 2 is a check drawn on the First National City Bank by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, dated August 27, 1963, endorsed "Jay Jacobs" [previously introduced as Perham Exhibit No. 1. See p. 866].

Exhibit No. 3 is a receipt on the letterhead of the British Overseas Airways Corporation dated August 26, 1963, signed "Jay Jacobs" [previously introduced as O'Neill Exhibit No. 2. See p. 863].

Exhibit No. 4 is an application for North Carolina driver's license, official form DL–240, signed "Jay Jacobs" and witnessed by D. J. Sherman [previously introduced as Sherman Exhibit No. 1. See p. 844].

Mr. GESELL. Yes, I have them.

Mr. NITTLE. Are those the documents delivered to you on October 8, 1963?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you have occasion to examine the signature of Jay Jacobs appearing upon the four documents?

Mr. GESELL. I had.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you reached any conclusion with respect to the authorship of the signature "Jay Jacobs" upon the four exhibits handed to you?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, I have.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your opinion as to the authorship?

Mr. GESELL. All four of the "Jay Jacobs" signatures described as being on Exhibits 1 through 4 were written by one and the same person.

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[1] Office of Special Investigations (intelligence branch of the Air Force).

Mr. NITTLE. Could you kindly tell the committee upon what you base that conclusion, briefly, please?

Mr. GESELL. Yes, sir, I will be very happy to. If there is any question in the examining of any document, like anything else, certain well defined principles which are the basic factors which serve to distinguish one handwriting from another—enable one to determine the genuine from the fake.

I find that it is very simple to state the basic elements of analysis, and it is simply based on the word "due"—d-u-e—you see; *d*escribe what you see, *u*nderstand what you see, and *e*valuate what you see. And then report on it.

If some of the gentlemen would like to know what some of our basic identification requirements are: there must be a strong combination of handwriting similarities and there must not be any unexplained major differences in these.

Charts were prepared, which I prepared myself, showing the four signatures. I have several with me here if the committee would like to follow me.

Mr. NITTLE. Kindly hand them to me and I will pass them to the committee members.

(Copies of chart handed to committee members.)

(Chart marked "Gesell Exhibit No. 1." See next page.)

Mr. GESELL. I might explain this chart, gentlemen. The top signature I will refer to as No. 1, the next as No. 2, the third one No. 3, and the last one as No. 4.

The first two are those endorsements on the two checks in question. The third is from the BOAC receipt form and the fourth one is from the North Carolina driver's license application.

The charts are made principally for the purpose of viewing the signatures side by side, so that you can see your similarities or differences as they exist.

Would you care for me to explain how I arrived at some conclusions and the things I used here to arrive at my conclusions?

Mr. POOL. Go right ahead.

Mr. GESELL. I would be very happy to if you gentlemen prefer.

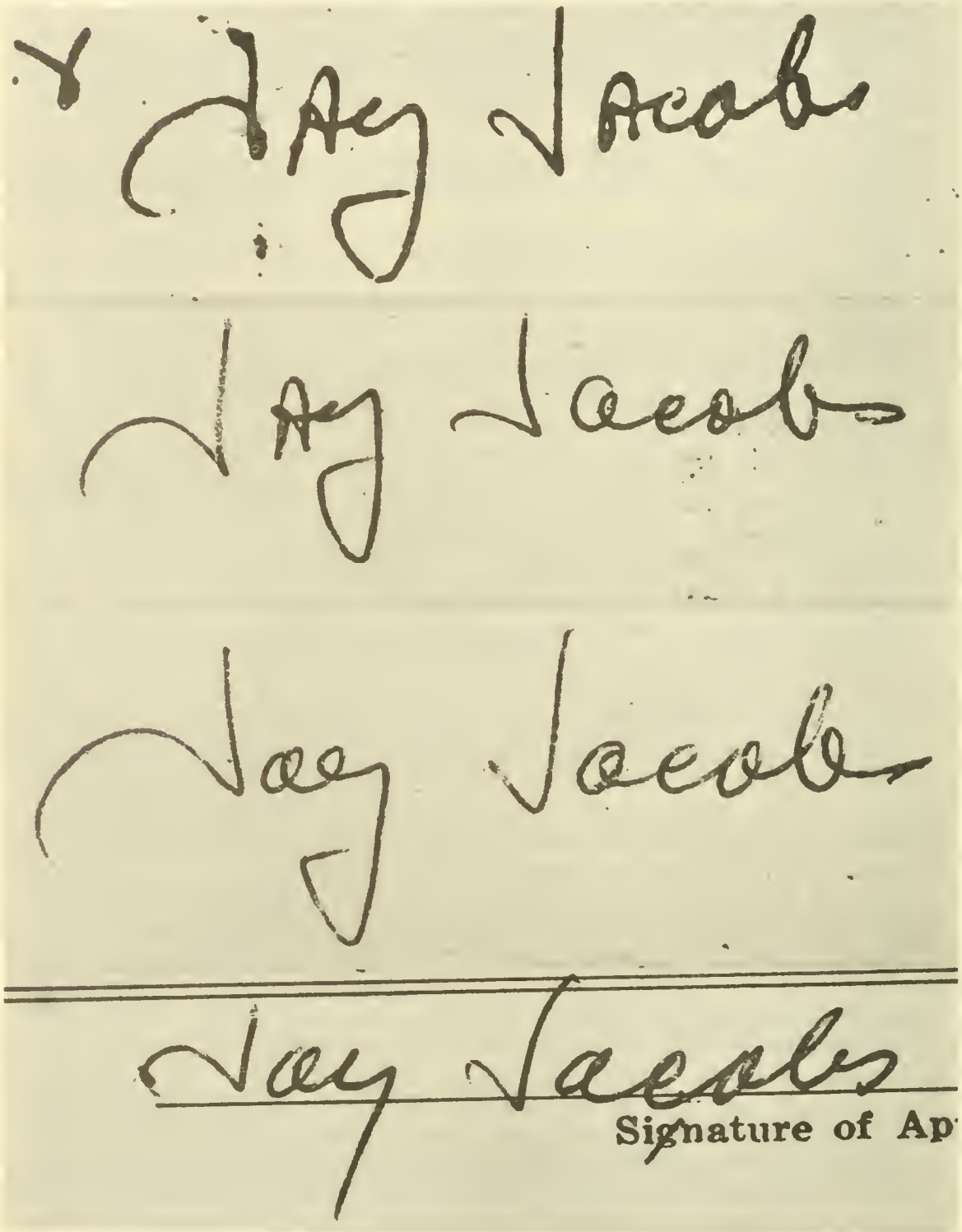
I would say there are many, many similarities and also there are several variations I noticed in the four signatures. I would, first of all, like to say just a word about the writing of the individual who wrote all four signatures. The writing ability is good, and it is written probably with the same speed all the way through.

I would say there are combinations or variations that we might see, and I would like to point them out in the first two signatures.

You will notice that the two "A's" in the first signature are printed and so is the "A" in the "Jay" in the second signature. The "a's" in the third and fourth signatures are the normal style "a." Notice that in the entire writing, the entire writing movement is in a circular clockwise fashion. There are some variations here, which is true, but you will see that in the second "Jacobs"—the "a" in "Jacobs" compares very favorably with the other "a's" in three and four, and the variation really does not amount to much in that I would say the first two signatures, in laymen's terminology, would probably be his Sunday signature, so to speak, because there is a lot of money involved in these two signatures.

The last one I would say was written more in an informal manner because I would say that the person was probably in a hurry to get out. That is why the ending "y" in "Jay" has not been finished. That is the outward thrust and the thrust to the right.

GESELL EXHIBIT NO. 5



I would also say if you turn the chart over to your left and hold it up with the 10-inch right side on the top, notice the bottom of all of the "b's" in the "Jacobs," like the bottom part of a cereal bowl, nice and rounded in all four of them; very good agreement.

I would also say that the "c's" are very good in the writing agreement, particularly in signatures two, three, and four.

You will notice the way they slant in, both the "J's" in "Jay" and "Jacobs" are practically the same. There is hardly any deviation at all in slant. Notice another similarity, all of the capital "J's" in "Jay" have long swinging loops, the final loops, as compared to the final loops in the "J" in "Jacobs" and that is another very good similarity, a very strong similarity of identity.

You might also compare the distances, that is, between the letters "J" and "A" and "J" and "a" both in "Jay" and "Jacobs." Notice there is equal distance practically all the way through.

By the way, these are all enlarged to the same size, so as far as size is concerned they are all of the same length. You will notice that the length is the same. They are all about the same length. I could probably spend a little more time pointing out some of the similarities. I do not see any other variations, gentlemen, but I think, therefore, you gentlemen recognize the similarities I have pointed out and I think, as a consequence of this study, most anyone could come to the conclusion, and you don't have to be a handwriting expert, that all four signatures were written by the same person. That is, in my opinion.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, may we mark the photographic chart as "Gesell Exhibit No. 5" and receive it in evidence?

Mr. POOL. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. POOL. Thank you for appearing as a witness.

Counsel, call your next witness.

Mr. NITTLE. We would like to recall Arnold Indenbaum. Would Arnold Indenbaum please come forward?

Mr. POOL. You are still under oath, Mr. Indenbaum.

TESTIMONY OF ARNOLD INDENBAUM—Resumed

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, have you heard the testimony of the witness June Gard, ticket agent for KLM airlines?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I have.

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Gard testified that in June an individual identifying himself as Mr. Jacob telephoned her from the KLM office in Ottawa, Canada, and represented himself as being a friend of Mr. Laub, known to this committee as Levi Lee Laub. This call related to the deposit of funds with the KLM agent in Ottawa, Canada, for the purchase of airline tickets to Paris, France.

The question we would like to ask you is: Are you the Mr. Jacobs who made the telephone call to Miss Gard from Canada?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. POOL. That would be the fifth amendment?

Mr. INDENBAUM. It involves the question of my being under subpena by the grand jury and any testimony I make here becomes part of the public record.

Mr. POOL. Do you plead the fifth amendment on this?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I said also what I "previously stated." Yes, that includes the fifth amendment.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, is it not a fact that you are not the person who identified himself as Jay Jacobs in Canada, that that person was someone else?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Gard also testified that, when she later received a local call from a Mr. Jacob asking that the refund be mailed to him, she advised the caller that KLM would be unable to send him the refund and it would be necessary for him to come into the KLM office and identify himself as Jay Jacob.

Did not her request for identification lead to your going to North Carolina to secure a driver's license under the false name of Jay Jacobs?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. You heard Miss Gard identify you as the person introduced to her as Mr. Jacob in the latter part of August of this year. Did she correctly identify you?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, I have before me the affidavit of H. J van der Jagt, ticket manager of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. Mr. van der Jagt has returned to Holland for a brief stay and was unable to appear personally before the committee today.

In his affidavit, marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 1" which I hand to you, Mr. van der Jagt identifies you as the person known to him as Jay Jacobs and to whom he turned over a check, dated August 27, 1963, in the amount of $2,067.20, as a refund due in connection with a student trip to Cuba.

Mr. van der Jagt also said Mr. Jay Jacobs presented a North Carolina driver's license for identification when he received the refund check.

Is there any inaccuracy in the affidavit of Mr. van der Jagt?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibit No. 1 in evidence.

Mr. POOL. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

(Document marked "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, I hand you a photostatic copy of the check of the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, to which I have referred, dated August 27, 1963, and made payable to the order of Mr. Jay Jacob, Route 1, Box 141 B, Durham, North Carolina, which is marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 2." Is that not the check which was delivered to you by Mr. H. J. van der Jagt at the offices of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines on August 27, 1963?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the exhibit in evidence.

Mr. POOL. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Document previously marked for identification as "Perham Exhibit No. 1." See p. 866.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did you after receiving that check then appear at the First National City Bank, 640 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for the purpose of cashing it?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not endorse that check as Jay Jacobs?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. There is a notation likewise upon the check made by the paying teller that you identified yourself by a North Carolina driver's license, number 1230513. Did you exhibit a North Carolina driver's license of that number to the paying teller?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, were you also in attendance as the witness Peter Gumpert gave his testimony today?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I was.

Mr. NITTLE. He testified that he accompanied you to Carrboro, North Carolina, so that you might make application for a North Carolina driver's license. Did he correctly relate the circumstances under which you made this application for a license?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Peter Gumpert introduced by you to Nicholas Bateson the evening of July 25, 1963?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Did not Nicholas Bateson and Peter Gumpert at that time reside at Route #1, Box 141–B, Durham, North Carolina?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever resided at that address?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you known Nicholas Bateson?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you know him to be a member of the Progressive Labor Movement?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us why you, a longtime resident of the State of New York, would choose to obtain identification as Jay Jacobs in the State of North Carolina, at Carrboro particularly?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. I would like to ask you what particular legislative purpose that question has.

Mr. NITTLE. We want to inquire whether you did so upon your own initiative or at the request of someone else connected with the Progressive Labor Movement, a Communist organization, which, accord-

ing to testimony before this committee, played an important role in organizing this student travel to Cuba.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. I still don't see to my satisfaction that this serves any legislative purpose, and you did not answer the question I raised.

Mr. POOL. The Chair orders you to answer the question.

Mr. INDENBAUM. I will have to refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Let the record show that the witness does not "have to" refuse. The witness elects to invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. POOL. Let the record show that.

Mr. INDENBAUM. Let the record show the protection the Constitution provides me.

Mr. POOL. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Weren't you in possession of a valid New York chauffeur's license?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Wasn't your New York chauffeur's license titled to Arnold Indenbaum, your name?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, did you hear the testimony of D. U. Sherman, the driver examiner for the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. He identified you as the Jay Jacobs to whom he gave a driver's examination and road test on July 26, 1963, and as the person who made application for a driver's license at Carrboro, North Carolina. Was there any inaccuracy in the testimony of Mr. Sherman?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I now hand you a copy of the application for a North Carolina driver's license, form DL–240, which bears the signature of Jay Jacobs, the applicant, and that is marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 2–A." Is that your signature?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I would offer this exhibit into evidence, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. POOL. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Document previously marked for identification as "Sherman Exhibit No. 1." See p. 844.)

Mr. NITTLE. In this application, Mr. Indenbaum, Mr. Sherman testified you responded to the question, "Have you ever been licensed as an operator or driver," that you had not ever been licensed. This was not true, was it?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Sherman also testified that you gave him information as to your birth date being February 2, 1932. This wasn't true, was it?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. POOL. State your answer again.

Mr. INDENBAUM. I said I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. NITTLE. Having made application on July 26, 1963, for a driver's license at Carrboro, this license was not immediately issued to you by the Department of Motor Vehicles, was it?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. The committee's investigation shows that the license was actually issued on July 29, 1963, and mailed to Jay Jacobs at Route #1, Box 141–B, Durham, North Carolina, which was the address you gave.

Would you tell the committee, please, by what means and by whom the license was delivered to you after it was forwarded to that address in Durham?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Is it not a fact that you made application for this driver's license at Carrboro, in North Carolina, for the purpose of obtaining an identification as Jay Jacobs so that you might obtain the refunds claimed from BOAC and KLM Airlines?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. You have also heard the testimony of Miss Brunhilde Linke, an employee of KLM Airlines; have you not?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Yes. I have.

Mr. NITTLE. Miss Linke testified that you appeared at the KLM offices in New York City in the latter part of August—August 26, 1963—at which time you were seeking a rebate for the tickets. She testified that you identified yourself as Jay Jacobs.

She further testified she was present on August 27, 1963, and observed her superior, Mr. van der Jagt, hand the check to you.

Do you have any correction to make in the testimony of Miss Linke?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you present during the testimony of Mr. Edward O'Neill, manager of the ticket office of BOAC?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. He testified he issued a check to you as Jay Jacobs in the amount of $4,134.40. Do you deny the testimony of Mr. O'Neill?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a photostatic copy of the check to which I have just referred, dated at New York August 26, 1963, drawn by BOAC, payable to the order of Jay Jacobs, Route 1, Box 141 B, Durham, North Carolina, payable through the First National City Bank of New York. The check is marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 3."

Is it not a fact that this a copy of the check that was handed to you by Edward R. O'Neill on August 26, 1963?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibit No. 3 in evidence.

Mr. POOL. Without objection it is so ordered.

(Document previously marked for identification as "O'Neill Exhibit No. 3." See p. 864.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not later endorse this check with the name "Jay Jacobs" at the National City Bank at 42d and Madison Avenue?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I direct your attention to the endorsement on Exhibit No. 3. Is that not your signature?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I also direct your attention to the endorsement appearing thereon, that the teller identified you from a State of North Carolina driver's license number 1230513. Did you exhibit that driver's license to identify yourself at the time you sought to cash this check at the bank?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds that I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. O'Neill also testified that his business records demonstrate that BOAC issued tickets to two individuals on June 13, 1963, in the name of A. Indenbaum and V. Ortiz for travel to London and Paris. He did not meet with A. Indenbaum or V. Ortiz, on whose behalf the ticket was purchased. Are you the A. Indenbaum for whom a ticket was purchased from BOAC at New York on June 23, 1963?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Barry Hoffman, who participated in the student travel to Cuba, testified that one Vickie Ortiz joined the student group in Prague, Czechoslovakia, at the time of the arrival of the student group there in the latter part of June, but that Vickie Ortiz did not travel from New York with the student group.

Did you travel to London and Paris with Vickie Ortiz on June 16 and 17, 1963?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you travel on to Prague, Czechoslovakia, with her?

Mr. INDENBAUM. It sounds like the same question, but I repeat my answer.

Mr. POOL. You what?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I repeat my answer to the previous one.

Mr. POOL. You refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment?

Mr. INDENBAUM. That is right, on the grounds also that I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. When you departed aboard BOAC on June 16, 1963, to London and thence to Paris, was it your purpose to travel to Paris to make advance arrangements for the reception of the 50-odd students who left New York on June 25, 1963, by BOAC and KLM?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. From whom did you receive financial assistance in acquiring your ticket for travel to London aboard BOAC on June 16, 1963?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, did you hear the testimony of David Perham, an employee of the First National City Bank at 640 Fifth Avenue, New York?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. He testified that when you applied to the bank to cash the KLM check of August 27, 1963, you exhibited to him your North Carolina driver's license and a photograph of yourself. Thus, you identified yourself as the Jay Jacob named as the payee in the check.

Was there any inaccuracy in the testimony of Mr. Perham?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, the committee's investigation discloses that Levi Lee Laub obtained travel reservations and purchased a ticket upon Trans Canadian Air Lines Flight 621 for travel to Ottawa, Canada, June 8, 1963. This was 2 days prior to the time we are informed payment was made at Ottawa.

Were you aware of the arrangements made by Laub for this travel?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Investigation made by staff members of this committee has disclosed that the Bank of Cuba has funds on deposit with the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and with the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, Canada. Our investigation has further disclosed that funds from these banks have been transferred from the Bank of Cuba account to persons here in the United States, as well as in Canada.

We are also aware that Mr. Laub, together with another person, was in possession of large amounts of United States currency while in Canada, currency carried in a brown leather briefcase for payment to KLM and BOAC in Ottawa.

Do you have knowledge whether or not the American currency was obtained in Canada and, therefore, paid in Ottawa rather than in New York?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us what disposition you made of the refund which you obtained from the offices of KLM and BOAC at New York amounting in excess of $6,000? What did you do with it?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you deliver this cash to any person known to you to be an agent of Fidel Castro?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, I have before me a photostatic copy of a certification of the Commissioners of Elections of the City of New York dated August 25, 1950, marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 4," which certifies to the election of Arnold

Indenbaum of 763 Ocean Parkway as a delegate to the American Labor Party, Second Judicial District Convention, representing the 21st Assembly District in the County of Kings at the primary election held August 22, 1950.

Are you not the Arnold Indenbaum who was elected on August 22, 1950, as a delegate to the American Labor Party convention?

You may review the certification if you wish. I hand you that exhibit.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. NITTLE. Now, would you answer the question, please?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I also have before me, marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 5" a photostatic copy of the American Labor Party 1951 Fall Primary Designating Petition. I hand you this exhibit and direct your attention to the name Arnold Indenbaum, which appears upon the petition as a person seeking the party position of Member of the County Committee of the American Labor Party from the 21st Assembly District of Kings County, whose address is given as 763 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

Are you not the Arnold Indenbaum who is named thereon?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. You will also note in the exhibit that the candidate for the office of President of the Council of the City of New York is named as Clifford T. McAvoy. Mr. McAvoy was a well-known Communist Party functionary.

Did you know Clifford T. McAvoy to be a member of the Communist Party at the time you sought office with him and others named upon the petition?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I also hand you a photostatic copy of the American Labor Party 1951 Fall Primary Designating Petition, marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 6." I direct your attention to the affidavit contained at the lower portion of the petition by the witness Arnold Indenbaum, who makes affidavit that he was a duly qualified voter and residing at 763 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and that the voters whose names are subscribed to the petition subscribed to the same in his presence.

Is the signature of the witness Arnold Indenbaum, appearing upon the exhibit, your signature?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, the New York City section of the American Labor Party was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944—

Mr. POOL. Mr. Counsel, just a second. Are you offering these as exhibits now?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. POOL. It is so ordered, without objection.

(Documents marked "Indenbaum Exhibits Nos. 4, 5, and 6," respectively, and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. I was pointing out to Mr. Indenbaum that the New York City section of the American Labor Party was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 23, 1956, as a subversive organization.

The latter committee reported as follows:

> Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.

The question I would like to ask you, Mr. Indenbaum, is: Were you personally counseled or advised to seek office in the American Labor Party by any person known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Is the American Labor Party so designated as a subversive organization by the Attorney General?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I suggest the witness be directed to answer the question.

Mr. POOL. You are directed to answer the question.

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. POOL. You are refusing to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment and other grounds which you previously stated?

Mr. INDENBAUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. I also have before me an application for a passport filed by you on April 2, 1959, with the agent of the Department of State at New York City. This application we have marked for identification as "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 7," which I now hand to you and ask you whether or not that is a true copy of your application?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

(Document marked "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 2." See pp. 880–883.)

Mr. NITTLE. Is not the signature "Arnold Indenbaum," subscribed to the affidavit on page 4 of the application, your signature?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. I direct your attention to page 2 of the application where the questions appear: "Are you now a member of the Communist Party? Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

I note that you did not respond to those questions. Was there some reason for your not doing so?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. INDENBAUM. What was that question again, please?

Mr. NITTLE. You did not respond to the questions in your passport application form where the inquiry is made of you, "Are you now a member of the Communist Party? Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" Was there some reason for your not doing so?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Indenbaum, were you a member of the Communist Party at the time you filed your passport application on April 2, 1959?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

(Document marked "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 7" follows.)

INDENBAUM EXHIBIT NO. 7

Form DSP-1 (12-12-57)

Form approved. Budget Bureau No. 47-R061.7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PASSPORT APPLICATION

All necessary information and guidance will be given applicant by the clerk of the Federal or authorized State Court, or the Passport Agent before whom this application must be executed. The legal fee for a passport is $9 plus $1 for executing application. (Clerks of State Courts are authorized to collect $2 for executing application.) Don't pay any other fee to anyone for filling in or executing this application or for obtaining the passport except postage and/or necessary telephone or telegraph charges.

PART I—TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS

(PLEASE PRINT NAME IN FULL. STRIKE OUT ITEM IN PARENTHESES WHICH DOES NOT APPLY)

I, ARNOLD INDENBAUM, A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES (BY BIRTH) (THROUGH NATURALIZATION), DO HEREBY APPLY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR A PASSPORT

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

PERMANENT RESIDENCE (STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE): 837 ~~Park~~ Place - Brooklyn N.Y.

DATE OF BIRTH: Oct 15, 1927

PLACE OF BIRTH (TOWN OR CITY—COUNTY OR PROVINCE—STATE OR COUNTRY): Brooklyn - Kings - New York - USA

I HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM THE U. S. DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES FOR THE PERIODS STATED (LIST ABSENCES OF MORE THAN 2 MONTHS' DURATION). (IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED A SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET SHOULD BE USED AND ATTACHED.)

PLACE	FROM (MONTH DAY YEAR)	TO (MONTH DAY YEAR)
—	[illegible]	
—	FROM 10-26-27	TO
—	FROM	TO

FATHER'S NAME: Philip INDENBAUM

FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH: Russia

☒ U. S. Citizen ☐ ~~Not U. S. Citizen~~

FATHER'S DATE OF BIRTH: MAY 1891

☐ ~~Father deceased~~ ☒ Father residing at: 763 OCEAN PARKWAY Brooklyn, N.Y.

Father resided in U. S. From 1923 To PRESENT

MOTHER'S NAME: ROSE INDENBAUM

MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH: Russia

☒ U. S. Citizen ☐ ~~Not U. S. Citizen~~

MOTHER'S DATE OF BIRTH: NOV 1899

☐ ~~Mother deceased~~ ☒ Mother residing at: 763 OCEAN PARKWAY Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mother resided in U. S. From 1923 To PRESENT

DATE OF MARRIAGE

☒ I was never married

☐ ~~I was last married on~~

PRESENT FULL LEGAL NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE: —

HUSBAND'S OR WIFE'S PLACE OF BIRTH: —

HUSBAND'S OR WIFE'S DATE OF BIRTH: —

☐ ~~Husband or Wife is U. S. Citizen~~

☐ ~~Husband or Wife is NOT U. S. Citizen~~

HUSBAND OR WIFE NOW RESIDING AT: —

☐ ~~Marriage not terminated~~

☐ ~~Marriage terminated by (death) (divorce) on~~

DATE

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT

HEIGHT: 5 Ft. 8 In.

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: BROWN

VISIBLE DISTINGUISHING MARKS OR FEATURES: NONE

PLACE OF BIRTH: Brooklyn N.Y., USA

DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR): OCT. 15, 1927

OCCUPATION: BRAKEMAN

MAIL PASSPORT TO (PRINT COMPLETE ADDRESS PLAINLY)

ARNOLD INDENBAUM
837 PARK PLACE
Brooklyn 16, N.Y.

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

MY LAST PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM (NOTE IF INCLUDED IN ANOTHER'S PASSPORT, STATE NAME OF BEARER)

LOCATION OF ISSUING OFFICE: —

DATE OF ISSUANCE: —

Number.

☐ Submitted for cancellation

☐ Other disposition (State)

10 00

FEE ____ EXEC. ____ TWX. ____ POST ____

TO BE PRINTED IN FULL

(Last name) INDENBAUM

(First name) ARNOLD

(Middle name) —

Mr. POOL. You decline to answer it on the grounds of the fifth amendment, is that correct?

Mr. INDENBAUM. On the grounds of the fifth amendment and the other grounds I previously stated.

Mr. POOL. Proceed.

Form DSP-11 (12-12-57) (PART I—Continued)

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS

TRAVELING BY ORGANIZED TOUR? ☐ Yes ☒ No

PORT OF DEPARTURE NEW YORK

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE SEPT. 1959

NAME OF SHIP OR AIRLINE

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TRIPS ABROAD WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS NONE

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

	SHIP	AIR	OTHER
Departure	☐	☑	☐
Return	☐	☑	☐

WOULD YOU PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER YOU EXPECT TO TAKE ANOTHER TRIP ABROAD IN THE NEXT

☐ Year ☐ 2 Years ☐ 5 Years

PURPOSE OF TRIP

PLEASURE

LIST EACH COUNTRY TO BE VISITED

ENGLAND
FRANCE
ITALY
ISREAL
GERMANY

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY

3 TO 6 MONTHS

Russell Indenbaum

ARE YOU NOW A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY? (WRITE "YES" OR "NO") /

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY? (WRITE "YES" OR "NO") /

IF EVER A MEMBER, STATE PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP

FROM / TO /

PERSONS TO BE INCLUDED IN PASSPORT

THIS SECTION OF PART I TO BE COMPLETED IF WIFE OR HUSBAND OF APPLICANT (WHOSE PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESS MUST BE INCLUDED IN GROUP PHOTO WITH APPLICANT, ATTACHED TO THIS PAGE) IS TO BE INCLUDED IN APPLICANT'S PASSPORT

(WIFE'S) (HUSBAND'S) FULL LEGAL NAME

(WIFE'S) (HUSBAND'S) LAST U. S. PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM

LOCATION OF ISSUING OFFICE	DATE OF ISSUANCE	Number:
		☐ Submitted herewith ☐ Other disposition (State)

THIS SECTION OF PART I TO BE COMPLETED IF CHILDREN OF APPLICANT (WHOSE PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES MUST BE INCLUDED IN GROUP PHOTO ATTACHED TO THIS PAGE) ARE TO BE INCLUDED IN APPLICANT'S PASSPORT

NAME IN FULL			PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY, STATE)	DATE OF BIRTH
RESIDED IN THE U. S.	FROM	TO	NOW RESIDING AT	
NAME IN FULL			PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY, STATE)	DATE OF BIRTH
RESIDED IN THE U. S.	FROM	TO	NOW RESIDING AT	
NAME IN FULL			PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY, STATE)	DATE OF BIRTH
RESIDED IN THE U. S.	FROM	TO	NOW RESIDING AT	

ATTACH SHEET GIVING ABOVE INFORMATION ON ANY ADDITIONAL CHILDREN TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS PASSPORT

NOTE If applicant or any minor included in this application was born outside the United States on or after May 24, 1934, of an alien parent and an American parent, a supplemental affidavit will be required giving the name and date and place of birth of American parent as well as complete data concerning how and on what date parent acquired American citizenship and the periods of residence in the United States and abroad (Unless such information is already given in this application.)

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member of the Communist Party in 1950 when you held the position of delegate to [Second Judicial District Convention] the American Labor Party?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Form DSP-11 (12-12-57) IF ANY ATTACHMENTS INCLUDED, STAPLE HERE ONLY ⟶ Page 3

PART II—TO BE COMPLETED BY AN APPLICANT WHO BECAME A CITIZEN THROUGH OWN NATURALIZATION

I IMMIGRATED TO THE U S (MONTH, YEAR)	I RESIDED CONTINUOUSLY IN THE U. S (FROM (YEAR) TO (YEAR))	I RESIDED AT (CITIES, STATES)

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION NO. _____ ☐ Submitted herewith ☐ Previously submitted	DATE NATURALIZED
I WAS NATURALIZED BEFORE THE (NAME OF COURT)	PLACE NATURALIZED (CITY, STATE)
BEFORE NATURALIZATION I WAS A NATIONAL OF (NAME EACH COUNTRY)	

PART III—TO BE COMPLETED BY AN APPLICANT WHO CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP THROUGH PARENT(S)

I IMMIGRATED TO THE U S (MONTH, YEAR)	I RESIDED CONTINUOUSLY IN THE U. S. (FROM (YEAR) TO (YEAR))	IF FATHER NATURALIZED (DATE)	CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION NO. _____ ☐ Submitted herewith ☐ Previously submitted
FATHER NATURALIZED BEFORE (NAME OF COURT)		PLACE NATURALIZED (CITY, STATE)	
FATHER RESIDED CONTINUOUSLY IN THE U S (FROM (YEAR) TO (YEAR))	MOTHER RESIDED CONTINUOUSLY IN THE U S (FROM (YEAR) TO (YEAR))	IF MOTHER NATURALIZED (DATE)	CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION NO _____ ☐ Submitted herewith ☐ Previously submitted
MOTHER NATURALIZED BEFORE (NAME OF COURT)		PLACE NATURALIZED (CITY, STATE)	

PART IV—TO BE COMPLETED BY AN APPLICANT WHOSE WIFE (if she is to be included in passport), ACQUIRED CITIZENSHIP THROUGH NATURALIZATION OF HERSELF, HER FATHER, OR A FORMER HUSBAND

MY WIFE IMMIGRATED TO THE U S ON (DATE)	MONTH DAY YEAR ☐ SHE WAS NATURALIZED ON ☐ HER FATHER WAS NATURALIZED ON ☐ HER FORMER HUSBAND WAS NATURALIZED ON
BEFORE THE (NAME OF COURT)	PLACE NATURALIZED (CITY, STATE)
AS SHOWN BY THE ACCOMPANYING CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION NO _____	

SINCE NATURALIZATION MY WIFE HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM THE U. S. AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODS

PLACE (NAME EACH COUNTRY VISITED)	FROM (DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM THE U. S.)	TO (DATE OF RETURN TO THE U. S.)

PART V—TO BE COMPLETED BY A FEMALE APPLICANT WHO HAS BEEN MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE OR BY MALE APPLICANT WHOSE WIFE IS TO BE INCLUDED IN PASSPORT (Strike out items in parentheses below which do not apply)

(MY) (HER) MAIDEN NAME WAS	(I WAS) (SHE WAS) ☐ Not previously married ☐ Previously married on DATE OF PREVIOUS MARRIAGE
NAME OF FORMER HUSBAND	PLACE OF PREVIOUS MARRIAGE
FORMER HUSBAND S PLACE OF BIRTH	MARRIAGE WAS TERMINATED BY ☐ Death ☐ Divorce DATE
(If married more than twice, set forth facts in a supplemental statement)	

PART VI—TO BE COMPLETED BY A FEMALE APPLICANT WHOSE HUSBAND OR FORMER HUSBAND WAS NOT BORN IN THE U. S.

MY ☐ HUSBAND ☐ FORMER HUSBAND IMMIGRATED TO THE U S ON (DATE)	☐ ME ☐ HIS FATHER (INSERT NAME)
WAS NATURALIZED BEFORE THE (NAME OF COURT)	PLACE NATURALIZED (CITY, STATE)
DATE OF NATURALIZATION (MONTH, DAY YEAR)	AS SHOWN BY CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION NO _____ ☐ Submitted herewith ☐ Previously submitted

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member of the Communist Party in 1951 when you sought the party position as member of the County Committee of the American Labor Party for the 21st Assembly District, as appears on the 1951 Fall Primary Designating Petition of the American Labor Party?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Form DSP-11 (12-12-57) Page 4

I have not (and my wife and/or my children have not), since acquiring American citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen or as citizens of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed services of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; ever sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of any foreign state; been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of deserting the armed services of the United States in time of war, or of committing or of conspiring to commit any act of treason against, or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against the United States; departed from or remained outside of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the armed services of the United States.

[If any of the above-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, or to his wife or his children (when included in this application), the portion which applies should be struck out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath should be attached and made a part hereof.]

I solemnly swear that the statements made on all the pages of this application are true and that the photograph attached hereto is a likeness of me and of those people to be included in my passport.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservations, or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

Harold Buckenbaum

(TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT IN PRESENCE OF A CLERK OF COURT OR PASSPORT AGENT)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 19.....

(SEAL OF COURT) .....

Clerk of the ..... AGENT DEPARTMENT OF STATE *Court at* .....

Passport Agent, Department of State, at APR 2 1959 M Cennis

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

AFFIDAVIT OF IDENTIFYING WITNESS

I, the undersigned, solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I reside at the address written below my signature hereto affixed; that I know the applicant who executed the affidavit hereinbefore set forth to be a citizen of the United States; that the statements made in the applicant's affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, I solemnly swear that I have known the applicant for _____ years.

IF WITNESS HAS BEEN ISSUED A PASSPORT, GIVE NUMBER IF KNOWN AND DATE OR APPROXIMATE DATE OF ISSUE.

NO _____ DATE OF ISSUE _____

No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection with the execution of the application or obtaining the passport.

_____

(TO BE SIGNED BY WITNESS IN PRESENCE OF A CLERK OF COURT OR PASSPORT AGENT)

_____

(RELATIONSHIP TO APPLICANT, IF NOT RELATED, SO STATE)

_____

(RESIDENCE ADDRESS OF WITNESS)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 19.....

(SEAL OF COURT) .....

Clerk of the ..... *Court at* .....

Passport Agent, Department of State, at .....

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1958—O-456072

Mr. Pool. Do you now offer that application for passport into evidence?

Mr. Nittle. Yes, sir.

Mr. Pool. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Nittle. Are you now a member of the Progressive Labor Movement?

Mr. INDENBAUM. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, this concludes the staff interrogation of this witness. However, in view of the fact that our investigation is continuing, it may be desirable to offer additional documentation and reports for the record. We request permission to make such additions to the record as may appear desirable at a later date.

Mr. POOL. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

Are there any questions from the committee?

You are excused.

The committee is adjourned, pending the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 3:20 p.m. Wednesday, October 16, 1963, the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

VIOLATIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL REGULATIONS AND PRO-CASTRO PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Part 4

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1963

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in Room 445, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Richard H. Ichord (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Subcommittee members: Representatives Richard H. Ichord, of Missouri; George F. Senner, Jr., of Arizona; and August E. Johansen, of Michigan.

Subcommittee members present: Representatives Ichord, Senner, and Johansen.

Committee members also present: Representatives Joe R. Pool, of Texas; Donald C. Bruce, of Indiana; and Henry C. Schadeberg, of Wisconsin. (Appearances as noted.)

Staff members present: Francis J. McNamara, director; Alfred M. Nittle, counsel; and Louis J. Russell, investigator.

Mr. ICHORD. The committee will come to order.

The Chair observes that members of the subcommittee, Mr. Johansen and Mr. Senner are present; therefore a quorum is present.

The subcommittee is convened to continue hearings, begun here in Washington on May 6 of this year, on certain matters and for the legislative purposes set forth in a committee resolution adopted April 24, 1963. I will read the text of that resolution and a summarization of the chairman's May 6 statement concerning the purposes and subject matter of these hearings.[1]

I will now read for the record the order of appointment of the subcommittee conducting these hearings:

NOVEMBER 14, 1963.

To: Francis J. McNamara,
Director, Committee on Un-American Activities.

Pursuant to the provisions of the law and the rules of this Committee, I hereby appoint a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, con-

[1] For resolution and summarization of chairman's opening statement of May 6, 1963, see pp. 827–829.

sisting of Honorable Richard Ichord as Chairman, and Honorable George F. Senner, Jr., and Honorable August E. Johansen as associate members, to conduct a hearing in Washington, D.C. on Monday, November 18, 1963, at 10 a.m., on subjects under investigation by the Committee and take such testimony on said day or succeeding days, as it may deem necessary.

Please make this action a matter of Committee record.

If any Member indicates his inability to serve, please notify me.

Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1963.

/s/ Edwin E. Willis,
EDWIN E. WILLIS,
Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

A quorum is present. Mr. Counsel, are you ready to proceed?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir. Will Mr. Harold Wilkes please come forward?

Mr. ICHORD. Will the witness remain standing to be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WILKES. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HAROLD GLENN WILKES

Mr. ICHORD. The witness may be seated. Is the witness represented by counsel?

Mr. WILKES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ICHORD. Is your counsel present in the committee room?

Mr. WILKES. No, not by legal counsel.

Mr. ICHORD. You are not represented by legal counsel?

Mr. WILKES. No.

Mr. ICHORD. You do not desire to be represented by counsel?

Mr. WILKES. No.

Mr. ICHORD. Proceed with the preliminary questions.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes, would you state your full name and residence for the record, please?

Mr. WILKES. Harold G. Wilkes, Glenn is my middle name.

Mr. NITTLE. Harold Glenn Wilkes?

Mr. WILKES. Yes. My residence is Rural Route 9, Bloomington, Indiana.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state the date and place of your birth?

Mr. WILKES. Vincennes, Indiana, March 29, 1932.

Mr. NITTLE. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

Mr. WILKES. I am employed by the Franklin Manufacturing Company at Bloomington, Indiana. This is a division of the Studebaker Corporation. I am employed as the warehouse supervisor.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes, you are appearing here under subpena today; are you not?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. In connection with your dwelling at Bloomington, Indiana, you have an apartment therein which you rent to other persons; is that true?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall renting this apartment to persons identifying themselves as Mr. and Mrs. John Glenn?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. How did you happen to get the Glenns as tenants?

Mr. WILKES. I inserted an ad in one of the local newspapers, and they responded to that ad.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us when this rental to the Glenns took place?

Mr. WILKES. Around the middle of August.

Mr. NITTLE. Of what year?

Mr. WILKES. 1962.

Mr. NITTLE. Approximately how long did they remain your tenants?

Mr. WILKES. Approximately 9 months.

Mr. NITTLE. After you rented this apartment to the Glenns, did it come to your attention that numerous persons were visiting the apartment?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you take particular notice of this fact?

Mr. WILKES. We noticed a regularity in the meetings around January. We didn't take particular notice of it until around the middle of March.

Mr. JOHANSEN. What year was that?

Mr. WILKES. 1963.

Mr. NITTLE. What drew your attention to the meeting in March 1963?

Mr. WILKES. The meeting in March had a spokesman from another organization in attendance.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us the circumstances?

Mr. WILKES. This person was an instructor from out of State—New York, specifically. His manner of speaking, the subject matter, and the terminology that he used concerned us very greatly.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us about that in more detail?

Mr. WILKES. Specifically, he encouraged the other people in attendance to be faithful to the membership in the organization that he was addressing.

He referred specifically to the present system of government as an "imperialistic, capitalistic system." He encouraged the members also of the group that he was addressing—he didn't encourage them, but he stated that it was only a matter of time until, through their efforts and other groups' efforts, the system would be replaced.

Mr. NITTLE. In what manner was he addressed by the group, and in what manner did he address the group?

Mr. WILKES. He was identified only as "a comrade from New York." He, in turn, addressed the members of the group as "comrades."

Mr. NITTLE. Was any reference made to the name of the group he was addressing?

Mr. WILKES. The YSA.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in a position to overhear the conversations which took place in the apartment?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us what made that possible?

Mr. WILKES. Through a common system of ductwork—by common, I mean the heating ductwork for their apartment was the same as the ductwork for our living area and the house proper.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you describe their apartment in relation to your dwelling?

Mr. WILKES. It is below our living area and on the same plane with our basement. In other words, due to the lay of the ground, the front entrance is on ground level, but the back [basement] entrance is also on ground level. The ground level in the front extends to the back and is the second floor in the back.

Mr. NITTLE. What system of heating do you have in your home?

Mr. WILKES. Coal furnace; forced air.

Mr. NITTLE. Your living room was directly above the apartment?

Mr. WILKES. Our kitchen and dining room were directly above.

Mr. NITTLE. Your kitchen and dining room were directly above the apartment?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Is there a connection between the apartment and your kitchen and dining room?

Mr. WILKES. Yes, that particular room has not only common duct-work, but a common register. The register in the floor of our living area is the same register that's in the ceiling of their living room.

Mr. NITTLE. You described the organization mentioned in the course of the instructor's conversation with the group as "YSA." Did you later learn what the initials "YSA" stood for?

Mr. WILKES. The Young Socialist Alliance.

Mr. NITTLE. Following this meeting in March, did you observe the frequency with which these meetings were held in your apartment?

Mr. WILKES. Once a month, generally within the first week of the month.

Mr. NITTLE. Ordinarily, how many persons were in attendance at these meetings?

Mr. WILKES. The attendance would vary from 7 to 15 persons.

Mr. NITTLE. Over how long a period of time did you observe these meetings to take place?

Mr. WILKES. Until the last of May.

Mr. NITTLE. Can you tell us the names of the persons who attended these meetings?

Mr. WILKES. There was Ralph Levitt; Jim Bingham; Tom Morgan; Bill and Paulann Groninger; the Glenns, of course; Jack and Betsy Barnes; and, on some occasions, the Smith couple—that is, Don and Polly—attended. On other occasions people attended who I can't identify.

Mr. NITTLE. Were Marcia Glenn and John Robert Glenn in attendance at these meetings?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, committee information identifies the persons mentioned by Mr. Wilkes, as follows:

Ralph Levitt is or was the head of the Young Socialist Alliance in Bloomington, Indiana. He was also associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council at the University of Indiana during the period 1961 to 1963, and was the original lessee of the post office box in Bloomington, Indiana, for the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council.

James Bingham, in 1961 and 1962, was, respectively, the treasurer and chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council of the University of Indiana. In 1962 and 1963 Bingham was secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance at the University of Indiana.

Paulann Groninger is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in Bloomington, Indiana. She is also the secretary of an organization known as the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, the latter having been set up by the Young Socialist Alliance in Bloomington to defend three Indiana University students who have been indicted for conspiracy to overthrow the government of the State of Indiana, in violation of an Indiana statute.

The indicted students are Ralph Levitt, James E. Bingham, and Thomas G. Morgan, all officers of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council of the University of Indiana.

William Groninger is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in Indiana at Bloomington and is the husband of Paulann Groninger, secretary of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students.

Jack Barnes is or was a student at Northwestern University. He is identified as an organizer for the Young Socialist Alliance in the Midwest area of the United States.

Mr. Wilkes, can you state whether, as a matter within your knowledge, that from time to time the meetings held by this group in the Glenn apartment were addressed by persons who came from other States or localities?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us about that?

Mr. WILKES. On at least one occasion there was a guest speaker from New York. The Barnes were also from out of State.

Mr. NITTLE. While the Glenns resided at your apartment, did you ever hear Marcia Glenn refer to herself as the recording secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us when that was and the circumstances?

Mr. WILKES. This was in a conversation with James Bingham. They were getting a lot of adverse publicity locally at that time, and she asked whether she should or should not resign as the corresponding secretary.

Mr. NITTLE. When did this conversation take place, approximately?

Mr. WILKES. In the middle of May, around the 20th.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes, I am going to ask Mr. Russell to hand you certain publications marked for identification as "Wilkes Exhibits Nos. 1–13," inclusive, which you have delivered to the committee recently.

Exhibit 1 is a pamphlet entitled *1948 Manifesto of the Fourth International Against Wall Street and the Kremlin*, published by the Workers Press for the Revolutionary Workers Party, Canadian Section, 4th International, 87 King Street West, Room 5, Toronto, Ontario.

Exhibit 2 is a pamphlet entitled *Trotskyism and the Cuban Revolution—An Answer to Hoy* by Joseph Hansen, reprinted from *The Militant* by Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York City.

Exhibit 3 is a pamphlet entitled *In Defense of the Cuban Revolution: An Answer to the State Department and Theodore Draper* by Joseph Hansen, published by the Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York City, New York.

Exhibit 4 is a pamphlet entitled *The Truth About Cuba* by Joseph Hansen, also published by Pioneer Publishers.

Exhibit 5 is a pamphlet entitled *A List of Publications on Socialism and the Labor Movement*, published by Pioneer Publishers.

Exhibit 6 is a pamphlet entitled *The Theory of the Cuban Revolution* by Joseph Hansen, published by Pioneer Publishers.

Exhibit 7 is a pamphlet entitled *Too Many Babies?* by Joseph Hansen, published by Pioneer Publishers.

Exhibit 8 is a pamphlet entitled *Only Victorious Socialist Revolutions Can Prevent the Third World War!*, published by Pioneer Publishers.

Exhibit 9 is a pamphlet entitled *The Long View of History* by William F. Warde, published by Pioneer Publishers.

Exhibit 10 is a pamphlet entitled *The Socialist Workers Party* by Joseph Hansen, published by Pioneer Publishers.

Exhibit 11 is a booklet entitled *History of the International Socialist Youth Movement to 1929*, a Young Socialist Forum publication.

Exhibit 12 is a pamphlet entitled *Why Can't Everybody Have a Job?* by Fred Halstead, bearing the stamp of YSA, P.O. Box 915, Bloomington, Indiana.

Exhibit 13 is a song sheet headed "Revolutionary and Workers' Songs" carrying the verses of the "Internationale," "The Red Flag," and Solidarity."

Mr. Wilkes, would you tell us how these publications came into your possession?

Mr. WILKES. I had occasion to enter the apartment one time to make repairs and I saw these things existed in quantity in the apartment. This, in line with what I had heard and saw before, made me seek to select, as best I could, a copy of everything there.

Mr. ICHORD. This was John Robert Glenn's apartment?

Mr. WILKES. That is correct. I was not fortunate enough to get a copy of everything there because the periodicals were stacked—I saw four stacks that probably stood 3 or 4 feet high. I did notice in these stacks that there were multiple copies of the same pamphlets.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you also observe copies of a newspaper known as *The Militant?*

Mr. WILKES. Yes, and another one called the *Young Socialist Forum.*

Mr. NITTLE. Approximately how many copies of those publications did you see?

Mr. WILKES. There were more than 10 copies of each.

Mr. NITTLE. They were in quantity, were they?

Mr. WILKES. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, in connection with these exhibits I ought to state for the record that *The Militant* is the official publication of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in 1948, and as a Trotskyist-Communist organization by this committee in the same year. It has also been designated by the United States Attorney General under Executive Order 10450, which is President Eisenhower's security order, superseding President Truman's loyalty order of March 21, 1947.

Pioneer Publishers, which has printed the greater portion of the Exhibits 1 to 13 identified by Mr. Wilkes, maintains its offices at 116 University Place, New York City, which is the address of the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance of New York City.

Joseph Hansen, the author of several of the exhibits, is identified in Exhibit 10 as the secretary to Leon Trotsky until the time of his assassination in Mexico by Stalinist agents.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that Exhibits 1 to 13 be received in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. All of these exhibits were gathered by you personally in the apartment of John Robert Glenn?

Mr. WILKES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ICHORD. The exhibits will be admitted into evidence.

(Documents marked "Wilkes Exhibits Nos. 1–13," respectively. Exhibits Nos. 1–12 retained in committee files. Exhibit No. 13 follows.)

WILKES EXHIBIT NO. 13

REVOLUTIONARY AND WORKERS' SONGS

INTERNATIONALE

Arise, ye prisoners of Starvation!
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
For justice thunders dondemnation,
A better world's in birth.
No More tradition's chains shall bindus,
Arise, ye slaves; no more in thrall!
The earth shall rise on new foundations,
We have been naught, we shall be all.

'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place,
The International party shall be
the human race.

REBEAT CHORUS.

THE RED FLAG (Tuen Tannenbaum)

The workers' flag is deepest red.
It shrouded oft our martyred dead
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold
Their life-blood dyed its every fold,

CHORUS
Then raise the scarlet standard high;
Beneath its folds we'll live and die,
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer
We'll keep the red flag flying here.

Look 'round, the Algerians love its blaze
The fighting Viet-Cong chants its praise;
In Cuba's vaults its hymns are sung,
The Mid West swells its surging song.

It waved above our infant might
When all ahead seemed dark as night;
It witnessed many a deed and vow
We will not change its color now.

"SOLIDARITY"

When the Union's inspiration
thru the workers' blood shall run
There shall be no power greater
anywhere beneath the sun
Yet what force on earth is
weaker than the feeble
strength of one
But the Union makes us strong

Solidarity forever
Solidarity forever
Solidarity forever
For the Union makes us strong

It is we who plowed the prairies
Built the cities where they trade
Dug the mines and built the
workshops, endless miles of
railroad laid.
Now we stand outcast and
starving 'mid the wonders
we have made
But the Union makes us strong
(chorus)

They have taken untold millions
that they've never toiled
to earn
But without our brain and
muscles not a single wheel
can turn
We can break their haughty
power, gain our freedom
when we learn
That the Union makes us strong
(chorus)
In our hands is placed a
power greater than their hoarded gold;
Greater than the might of
armies magnified a
thousand fold,
We can bring to earth a new
world from the ashes of the old
For the Union makes us strong

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes, did you observe any other facts of interest in connection with the tenancy of the Glenns?

Mr. WILKES. There were numerous copies of, I suppose you would call it, the constitution of the YSA or the charter for the YSA. There was a bulletin board in the apartment that had at the very top of it a Cuban flag displayed. Immediately below that, and a little to the right, there was a wanted poster from the post office for a "Williams." There were other miscellaneous newspaper clippings and articles, and so forth, concerning so-called communistic and socialistic victories in various areas of the United States.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you observe any equipment within the apartment?

Mr. WILKES. They had, on occasion, a mimeographing machine there. By "on occasion," I mean this mimeograph machine was kept in circulation, so to speak. Various members or various people that I mentioned before had possession of this piece of equipment at different times.

Mr. NITTLE. Before we conclude your interrogation, I want to ask you in what way you identified the particular persons whom you have named as in attendance at the meetings at the Glenn apartment?

Mr. WILKES. When I first saw them, the first few times I saw them, I didn't know who they were. I knew only their faces and their physical characteristics. Later on, they would identify themselves in general conversation in the apartment area. I knew names and faces, but I had no way of connecting them until such time as their pictures were published in the paper.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I wondered if, at this time or later, you planned to make any entry into the record as to information the committee has regarding the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes, sir, we propose to do that in the following interrogation.

Mr. ICHORD. Does the Member from Arizona have any questions?

Mr. SENNER. I have no questions.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Pool?

Mr. POOL. I have no questions.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Bruce?

Mr. BRUCE. I have no questions.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Schadeberg?

Mr. SCHADEBERG. I have no questions.

Mr. ICHORD. Call your next witness.

There will be order. The Chair would suggest that the conversations cease. Mr. Counsel, call your next witness, please.

Mr. NITTLE. Would John R. Glenn come forward please?

Mr. GLENN. I don't know why they want to talk to me. I suppose it is because they have heard they have completely eliminated racial discrimination in Cuba and they want to do the same thing here.

Mr. ICHORD. Are you Mr. Glenn?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. ICHORD. Do you swear the testimony you are about to give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GLENN. I would like to take an affirmation.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN ROBERT GLENN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, DAVID I. SHAPIRO

Mr. ICHORD. The witness may be seated. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I am.

Mr. ICHORD. Will counsel identify himself?

Mr. SHAPIRO. David I. Shapiro, 1411 K Street, Washington, D.C.

Mr. ICHORD. Proceed Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your full name for the record, please?

Mr. GLENN. John Robert Glenn.

Mr. NITTLE. When and where were you born?

Mr. GLENN. Evanston, Illinois, July 26, 1929.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you now live?

Mr. GLENN. Well, our furniture is stored in Bloomington. We stored it before we went to Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you maintain your address?

Mr. GLENN. Well, Post Office Box 625, Bloomington.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You are living in Bloomington?

Mr. GLENN. Our furniture is stored there.

Mr. NITTLE. Will you tell us where you presently reside?

Mr. GLENN. We just came to town here on subpena. We have been staying with my wife's parents since we got back from Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, would you relate the extent of your formal education, giving the dates, places of attendance at educational institutions, and any degrees received?

Mr. GLENN. Starting with college?

Mr. NITTLE. Starting with high school.

Mr. GLENN. Huntington High School, Huntington, Indiana, 1943 to 1947. I graduated in 1947. I started college at UCLA, University of California at Los Angeles, in January of 1949. I was there for three semesters. Then I transferred to Indiana University in September 1950.

Before that semester was out, even though I got full credit for the semester, I went into the Air Force, Air Force Intelligence, where I was a Russian linguist for 5 years, receiving training in the Russian language at Syracuse University.

When I got out of the Air Force in January of 1956 I returned to Indiana University. No, I am sorry, I will have to go back a little. When I was in the service, the Air Force had a program whereby, if you could complete your degree within 6 months, that you would be put on temporary duty to do so while in the service, and I had done enough correspondence work and night school work while I was in the service so that I was able to do that.

I went back to Indiana University in June of 1953 and received a degree in general business administration in January of 1954.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you assisted by the Government in offsetting the expenses of your education?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I got my full service pay and housing and food allowance.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you attend Trinity College at San Antonio, Texas?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I mentioned a couple of night schools. That was one of the night schools I went to shortly after I went into the service,

in San Antonio. It was just the summer session of 1951. As I say, I took correspondence courses from the United States Armed Forces Institute while I was in the service.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you speak up, please, so that members of the committee can hear you?

Mr. GLENN. I received full college credit for those. When I got out of the service in January of 1956, I returned to Indiana University where I was accepted to do graduate work in economics there. I went for two semesters and a summer session and I completed all of the work for my masters in economics, except for two papers.

I have two incomplete courses there, so I never did get my degree. I resumed—I went to law school in September—started law school in September of 1957.

Mr. NITTLE. At the Indiana University Law School?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, Indiana University Law School. I received my degree in January or February of 1961. While I was going to law school I taught economics at Indiana University for 2 years—beginning economics.

Mr. NITTLE. What years did you teach economics?

Mr. GLENN. 1957–1958 and 1958–1959, the first 6 hours of introductory economics.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you receive training by the United States Air Force in Germany?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is another one. I studied some German at night school—University of Maryland extension—when I was stationed in Frankfurt, Germany. Also I had a 1-week refresher course in Russian in Manheim, Germany, while I was there. It was an Air Force-operated school.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your present occupation?

Mr. GLENN. I am a lawyer.

Mr. NITTLE. Of what bars are you a member?

Mr. GLENN. Indiana Bar.

Mr. NITTLE. I would like to return for a moment to your Air Force career. Would you tell us what your major duties were while serving in Air Force Intelligence?

Mr. GLENN. You are not supposed to tell anybody that, and I never have.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in intelligence work while serving abroad?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us where you were abroad and for how long a period of time?

Mr. GLENN. Total time was in Germany, 16½ months; and I was in Frankfurt, Germany, for, I would say, 11 months, and Berlin 5 months.

Mr. NITTLE. During what years?

Mr. GLENN. Let me see. I went over in September or October of 1954 and came back just before being discharged in January of 1956.

Mr. NITTLE. Since your graduation from high school in 1947, would you tell the committee what have been your principal employments?

Mr. GLENN. Well, there have been quite a few jobs. I worked for the Erie Railroad as a section hand, as a fireman, as a truckdriver carrying railroad personnel, and also in the office at different times. Usually I would work in the summer.

Mr. NITTLE. When did you hold that employment?

Mr. GLENN. It is hard to remember.

Mr. NITTLE. Approximately.

Mr. GLENN. 1947 to 1950, I guess.

Mr. NITTLE. Then what was your next employment?

Mr. GLENN. As an economics instructor at Indiana University. One other thing. When I was in law school, I wrote a U.S. travel agency here. I saw an advertisement for American citizens to visit the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland and I wrote them and asked them if they had any need for a guide. They said they did, so I went to those three countries for about 40 days in the summer of 1958 and those three countries plus Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1959.

Mr. NITTLE. Had you previously visited any of those countries for which you applied for the position of guide?

Mr. GLENN. No—No, I didn't. The reason I hesitated, of course we passed through East Germany when I was stationed in Berlin, but East Germany was not one of the countries visited. Well, that is not true either. The first trip we did come from—back through—East Berlin to West Berlin from Czechoslovakia.

Mr. JOHANSEN. What was the name of the travel agency?

Mr. GLENN. Tom Maupin.

Mr. NITTLE. Is that M-a-u-p-i-n——

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I think that is the name.

Mr. NITTLE. —tour Associates?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, and the second year was some Association for Academic Travel Abroad. I believe that is the name.

Mr. JOHANSEN. These were not Government-financed?

Mr. GLENN. No, private U.S. travel agencies that arrange with the travel agencies in the Soviet-bloc countries to facilitate tourists visiting those countries—American tourists.

Mr. NITTLE. The Tom Maupintour Associates had their offices in Kansas City, did they not?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. How did you establish your contact with them?

Mr. GLENN. I saw an ad in the student newspaper of Indiana University to take a tour. I thought with my language competence I might have a chance to see these countries myself.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You went as an employee or as a tourist?

Mr. GLENN. I was an employee, I guess. I was kind of a liaison between us and the tour guides provided by the various Soviet-bloc tour agencies. In other words, when difficulties arose, I was to try to see that these difficulties would be alleviated.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The distinction I was trying to make is, Were you on the payroll of this firm?

Mr. GLENN. No, not really on the payroll. I was given expense money and that is all.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You were given your tour by reason of your duties?

Mr. GLENN. Well, in a sense it was not even the tour agency that gave the tour because if you have over 15 going in a group, all of these countries provide another person, say as a guide or whatever, to go free and the airlines do the same thing, going from here to Europe on these tours.

If you have 15 or over, the 16th person can go free so, in a sense, it didn't cost these companies anything to send me, except for the expense money.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Again to clarify the matter, your trip, of course, involved expenses. Was that expense met by the tourist organization or by the countries that you visited?

Mr. GLENN. Well, I don't know. How would you figure this? I simply described what happened. If you get 15 going in a group, it is an advantage to them to get a larger number going.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Whom do you mean by "them"?

Mr. GLENN. The socialist countries, I suppose, the tour agencies there.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It was the Communist countries that actually provided or financed this additional person?

Mr. GLENN. If you want to look at it that way.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It is not a matter of how I look at it. Do you know?

Mr. GLENN. As I say, it is the same thing the U.S. airlines do here for tours going.

Mr. JOHANSEN. But it was the host countries that provided it.

Mr. GLENN. It was also the U.S. airlines that provided the subsidy for these trips to the Iron Curtain countries, if you want to look at it that way.

Mr. ICHORD. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not, for a time, operate a small coffee shop in Bloomington, Indiana, as well?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, in conjunction with a friend. We owned it; we didn't operate it.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, Mr. Russell will hand you a photostatic copy of a passport application dated October 23, 1961, filed with the Department of State, bearing the signature of the applicant John R. Glenn, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you not the John R. Glenn who executed this application?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. On October 23, 1961, at Bloomington, Indiana?

Mr. GLENN. That is the approximate date.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibit 1 in evidence.

(Document marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. In this application, Mr. Glenn, you state in response to the section headed "LIST EACH COUNTRY TO BE VISITED" that you intended to visit "Cuba (also, perhaps a number of other Latin American countries)." At the time you filed this application, did you not also make request for a validation of your passport for travel to Cuba?

Mr. GLENN. I don't remember whether I asked for a validation of the passport. I would not be surprised if I did. I thought that would be implicit in the request to go to Cuba. I am not sure whether I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recollect whether the Department of State on or about November 7, 1961, responded to your request by refusing such validation for travel to Cuba?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, they refused me to go to Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a photographic copy of a letter dated November 7, 1961, from the Department of State addressed to you, forwarded by Edward J. Hickey, Deputy Director, Passport Office, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 1–A," in which you are advised of that refusal. Did you not receive the original of that letter?

Mr. GLENN. That is true, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer "John Glenn Exhibit No. 1–A" in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. It will be admitted in evidence.

(Document marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 1–A" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. After receiving notification that your request for validation had been refused, did you then contact the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, by letter dated November 14, 1961, requesting a visa for travel to Cuba?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is true.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a photostatic copy of a letter dated November 21, 1961, addressed to you by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 2." This letter, as you will see, acknowledges receipt of your letter of November 14, asking for an application for a visa to Cuba and advises you that, as you are an American citizen, you must apply for the visa at the Embassy of Czechoslovakia in Washington, which is in charge of Cuban business in the United States. The letter also advised you that you would need a validation from the United States State Department.

Did you not receive the original of that letter from the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is true.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibit 2 in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. It is so admitted.

(Document marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 2" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, as the letter advised, get in touch with the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C.?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you granted a visa——

Mr. GLENN. No.

Mr. NITTLE.——on behalf of the Cuban Government?

Mr. GLENN. No, I wasn't.

Mr. NITTLE. Nevertheless, have you traveled to Cuba at any time since October 23, 1961, the date of your last passport application?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I have.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us when you traveled there?

Mr. GLENN. Well, it was the months of July and August of this year, 1963.

Mr. NITTLE. That is, you were one of a group of persons who departed from Idlewild Airport aboard BOAC airlines for London, Paris, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and thence to Cuba?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. NITTLE. And you departed from New York on June 25, 1963, with a group of alleged students?

Mr. GLENN. Approximately.

Mr. NITTLE. While in Cuba, you were interviewed by the press and radio; were you not?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is true.

Mr. NITTLE. On July 4, 1963, a Havana radio broadcast in English to Europe carried the following announcement:

In place of our regular youth program, today we present an interview with Marsha and Jack Glenn, two of the 59 U.S. students who arrived in Havana last Sunday.

Do you recall being interviewed at Havana by Cuban radio on July 4, 1963?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I do.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Russell will hand you a transcript of that interview in Cuba, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 3."

Mr. GLENN. Do you have a copy I can keep?

Mr. RUSSELL. I suppose we can mail you one.

Mr. NITTLE. It begins in the middle of the page. I ask you to examine that. Do you have any correction to the statements reported of you?

Mr. GLENN. I have not read it that carefully. I thought you just wanted me to examine it.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Can he read it all?

Mr. ICHORD. Yes.

[Witness studies document.]

Mr. GLENN. It looks accurate.

Mr. ICHORD. Has the witness had an opportunity to read the transcript?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. And you say it looks accurate?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, sir.

Mr. NITTLE. I offer Exhibit 3 in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. It is so admitted.

(Document marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 3." See pp. 899, 900.)

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, you made the following statement during the radio broadcast of July 4, 1963, in answer to a question as to how you had learned of a student trip to Cuba:

Well, Marsha and I listen to Radio Havana quite often and we heard the trip announced last December, when the first attempt was made to come to Cuba. The announcement on Radio Havana did not say what group was organizing the tour, or what their address was, but we wrote a letter to the Fair-Play-for-Cuba committee asking them if they knew about the tour and asking them to forward our letter of inquiry.

Do you recall making this statement on Havana Radio on July 4, 1963?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, it is true, but it is not quite complete. Marcia later reminded me that we not only wrote the Fair Play Committee but we also wrote the U.N. Mission asking them if they knew about the trip. We wrote those two, and I don't know which of those two forwarded the letter on to the Student Committee [for Travel to Cuba].

JOHN GLENN EXHIBIT NO. 3

(Our Youth program)

(Text) In place of our regular youth program, today we present an interview with Marsha and Jack Glenn, two of the 59 U.S. students who arrived in Havana last Sunday. All the microphones of Radio Havana and of Our Youth program are very proud tonight to have Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, Jack and Marsha, who are members of the group of 59 students which has come to Havana to visit Cuba. We'll start with Marsha.

Announcer: Marsha, what are the reasons that have brought you to Cuba despite the official repression and coercion, and so forth?

Marsha: Well, for the past several years we have seen so many conflicting reports in the U.S. press on exactly what is going on in Cuba that we began to doubt very much what the U.S. Government was saying on what really was happening. When we heard that this trip of U.S. students was being organized, we were very interested, and we made every effort to come on the trip to see for ourselves what the Cubans are doing, what Cuba is really like today.

Announcer: I see. Jack, we would like to know, how did you join the group, how the idea sprang up?

Jack: Well, Marsha and I listen to Radio Havana quite often and we heard the trip announced last December, when the first attempt was made to come to Cuba. The announcement on Radio Havana did not say what group was organizing the tour, or what their address was, but we wrote a letter to the Fair-Play-For-Cuba committee asking them if they knew about the tour and asking them to forward our letter of inquiry.

Marsha: You see, (word indistinct) this was the tour that had originally been scheduled for Christmas vacation last December, and was supposed to leave from Toronto. A Cuban plane would pick up these students in Toronto and come to Havana. At the last minute the Canadian Government refused to let the Cuban plane land in Toronto, and therefore the trip has been postponed until now.

Announcer: I see. What way did you take to come here to Havana?

Jack: We left from New York. There were two planes. One was KLM to Amsterdam and then on to Paris, and the other group went by the British Airways, BOAC, from New York to Shannon and London and then on to Paris. In Paris we stayed overnight, and then went on to Prague by the Czechoslovakian airline, and stayed there two nights; and then came to Cuba by the Cubana Airlines.

Announcer: Did you have any interference by U.S. authorities when you left?

Marsha: Well, not when we left New York. There was a release made purposely that we were going via Toronto, and therefore the officials in New York did not stop us. But when we did reach London, and when the other group reached Amsterdam, there were officials from the U.S. Embassies--and also in Paris and Prague--officials who told us that it was against the State Department ruling for U.S. citizens to go to Cuba, and that when we came back we would be in trouble, that there was a 5,000 dollar fine and/or a penalty of five years in prison for U.S. citizens traveling to Cuba.

JOHN GLENN EXHIBIT NO. 3—Continued

Jack: I might add to that, the reason the authorities did not try to stop us in New York when they thought we were going by way of Toronto, was that they knew that the Canadian Government would not permit the trip to go from Canadian soil, as it did not permit the trip to go last December.

Announcer: Jack, what do you do in the states?

Jack: I am a lawyer.

Announcer: How about you, Marsha?

Marsha: I am a student at Indiana University, in Latin American studies.

Announcer: I see. Of course, you have been here in Cuba a very short time, but have you seen anything?

Jack: Well, I think the thing that strikes me and strikes most of the group most of all if the overwhelming and spontaneous support of the Cuban Government by the people, just everybody that you run into is just (pause--Ed.)--the enthusiasm is just (another pause--Ed.)--well, you don't know what to make of it. I think there is probably more enthusiasm of the Cuban people for their government than for any other government I have ever seen--any other people for any other government I have ever seen.

Announcer: How about you, Marsha?

Marsha: Yes, I second that wholeheartedly. One other thing we did this morning was to travel through Havana by bus and then stop for about an hour in the East Havana housing project, which has been entirely built by the revolution, about four years ago--about three and a half or four years ago. And this is a project that holds--how many families? (Jack whispers in background: 1,600--Ed.) 1,600 families. People who were taken primarily from slum areas that now have been removed, and moved into the housing project. Most of the apartments are three-bedroom apartments with a bathroom and a kitchen that is fully equipped, with modern refrigerators and stoves, and a dining room-living room combination and a patio. And these people pay 10 percent of their salaries as rent per month for these apartments. It is just phenomenal. Also the fact, too, that these are very highly integrated: there is no apparent difference between white Cubans or black Cubans or people of other nationalities--they all live together as one and are extremely happy.

Announcer: How long do you plan to stay around in Cuba?

Jack: The trip is planned for one month: We will be leaving about 1 August. We'll spend about two weeks altogether in Havana, and two weeks in the countryside, but I'm sure we'll be back in Havana for the tenth anniversary of the 26 July movement.

Announcer: Our Youth program and Radio Havana have spoken to a couple, Jack and Marsha Glenn, who are here in Havana as members of a student group that is visiting Cuba. And we can only hope that their visit will be a very enjoyable one. We are very glad to have them here.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you receive a response to your letter?

Mr. GLENN. Not from the ones we wrote to, but apparently one of them forwarded the letter on to the Student Committee. Somebody knew, and we got a response from the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. Was that from the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba that you received a reply?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you recall who was the author of the response to you, what particular individual?

Mr. GLENN. No, I don't.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it Levi Laub?

Mr. GLENN. It could have been, but I am not certain.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, prior to June 25, 1963, correspond with, or receive any communication from, Stefan Martinot concerning this proposed trip to Cuba?

Mr. GLENN. Well, I just don't remember who it was. It could have been either one or both of those or it could have been someone else.

Mr. NITTLE. I am attempting to refresh your recollection. Did you have any correspondence with Anatol Schlosser or Phillip Abbott Luce?

Mr. GLENN. There might well have been. I don't remember which, if any. Names, of course, became very familiar to me on the trip, and I don't remember who it was that we corresponded with.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, are you a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is true.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you been a member of that committee?

Mr. GLENN. Well, I have been a sympathizer longer than I have been a member, but I would say I have been a member for about a year.

Mr. NITTLE. Commencing when?

Mr. GLENN. Sometime last fall.

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a copy of a letter to the editor of the *Indiana Daily Student*, a campus publication of the Indiana University Department of Journalism, issue published February 10, 1962, a date prior to your visit to Cuba, which is signed by "John R. Glenn, Attorney-at-Law—Law, '61." The exhibit is marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 4." Are you the author of that letter?

Mr. GLENN. That is true. I thought that was a rather good letter, as a matter of fact.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibit 4 in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. It is so admitted.

Mr. NITTLE. Your letter states, in part:

> I am fully aware that all straight-thinking Americans are supposed to hate Castro by now, and think that Cuba is a nightmare of oppression. But the people in Fair Play are willing to argue to anyone who will listen that our government and our press are lying through their teeth.

Were you a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee at the time you wrote that letter?

Mr. GLENN. I don't know. Let's say I was. It doesn't make any difference to me.

(Document marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 4." See next page.)

JOHN GLENN EXHIBIT NO. 4

Indiana Daily Student Sat. 2-10-1962

Indiana Daily Student
2/10/62

Letters

-4-

Treatment of FPCC Decried

To the Editor:

I'm almost apoplectic with rage. Some friends of mine in Fair Play for Cuba have just related to me the difficulties they've had in arranging a showing of Cuban films this weekend, and getting the fact advertised on campus.

It won't be necessary to name names or state in detail the evasions, the stalling, and the transparent hypocrisy on the part of numerous administrative officials with respect to this recognized campus organization; one only has to try to imagine these same tax-supported officials, with their Boy Scout mentality and simple-mided "patriotism", according similar treatment to one of the conservative groups at the University—with their neo - facist, anti - democratic ideas. (Naturally it can't be imagined, since the powerful in our country, the people who "count," stand behind these misanthropic organizations.) namesimple- mis-

It's all right for taxes to be taken from left-leaning citizens to promote the dissemination of right-wing blather at a public institution, but of course tax money taken from the good, conservative, patriotic citizens of Indiana can't be used to "further radical causes."

I'm profoundly ashamed of my alma mater. If a school, or even a country, wants to become totalitarian and throttle unpopular minority views, it can do so if it wants. I would not be in favor of this, but it can do it if its inclinations are such. But what is most galling and insufferable is to see a country or a university not only drape itself in the trappings of freedom but endlessly prattle on about their superiority to others in this respect — and at the same time use every delaying tactic, every childish technicality, every dishonorable trick in the book to prevent an opposition viewpoint from being presented and judged by the citizenry, or student body.

I have always wondered why radicals always seemed so touchy, why they always seemed to have a chip on their shoulder. I think I know why now. Who wouldn't become infuriated, seeing the society all around them use every lousy device ever heard of to isolate them and keep them from having an audience — even in flagrant violation of the professed high ideals and principles that society supposedly stands for?

My only consolation, as I sit here in a state of high dudgeon, is in the knowledge that these petty tyrants, with their small souls and morally obtuse view of the universe, stand in the company of the sycophants and satraps who have immemorially snuffled and groveled to do the bidding of the mighty, in the hope that a few crumbs may fall to them. They have done their part, however small, to make human history the wretched chronical that it is, and it is in this role that they will be judged by in the future.

I'm fully aware that all straight - thinking Americans are supposed to hate Castro by now, and think that Cuba is a nightmare of oppression. But

JOHN GLENN EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued

the people in Fair Play are willing to argue to anyone who will listen that our government and our press are lying through their teeth. Why is it that the people who say that the Fair Play'ers are themselves liars always trying to just simply eliminate them instead of dealing with their arguments? Why so much energy devoted to squeezing down the already stifling narrow limits of effective political discussion (for a "free" country) to such profound, principled and basic controversy as "shall we have more Social Security, or less?"

Well, I have a word of warning to all the 110 per cent Americans and their monumental ignorance of what's going on in the world, their complacent arrogance and myopic chauvinism, their child-like confidence in the good faith of their government's foreign policy: If Americans believe "their" government and communications media about Cuba, the rest of the world no longer does.

The fact is that the vast bulk of humanity is beginning to turn against America. This process has picked up markedly in the last two weeks, mainly as a result of our machinations at Punta del Este and subsequent increased tempo of preparations for a new, full-scale invasion of Cuba, which may well come yet this month.

Even if this war, which will not be declared by Congress just as the Korean "police action" was not—in contravention to the U.S. Constitution—does not develop into a nuclear Third World War, many hundreds of thousands of deaths and casualties will be suffered by American servicemen in order to subdue Cuba. The Cubans mean it when they say they will fight to the last man — to the death — to prevent America from re-imposing its colonial system on them. Seventy-five to 90 per cent of the Cuban population will have to be physically eliminated in order for us to have a regime that suits us there.

But those of you who are of draft age should remember that it is not going to be the officers and chief stockholders of the expropriated companies who will be fighting and dying to regain these honorable gentlemen's "rights" in Cuba. I recommend that you drop in to Whittenberger Auditorium at 8 o'clock tonight or Sunday night to get an idea of what you will be fighting against—and for.

John R. Glenn
Attorney-at-Law
Law, '61

Mr. JOHANSEN. What was the date of the letter, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. NITTLE. February 10, 1962.

Mr. GLENN. No, I wasn't a member then.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council at the University of Indiana at the time you wrote that letter?

Mr. GLENN. Associated?

Mr. NITTLE. Or affiliated in any way?

Mr. GLENN. I say I was a sympathizer. I think I donated a dollar a couple of times to them. I used to go to their meetings, if that is what you mean.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, the committee's investigation reveals that after leaving Cuba on August 25, 1963, you traveled to Spain, then to Morocco, and while in Morocco you sought to enter Algeria. Is this correct?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. NITTLE. It is a fact, is it not, that you received an entry permit from the Algerian Government, but you were prevented from using it because you were arrested by the Moroccan police and expelled as an undesirable?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you not then deported from Morocco and returned to Spain?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. NITTLE. The committee's investigation reveals that on October 15, 1963, you claimed in Madrid, Spain, that you did not have a return trip ticket from there to the United States. The American Embassy in Madrid, at its own expense, then furnished you with a return ticket. Is that correct?

Mr. GLENN. A return ticket to the United States?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. GLENN. No, that is not true at all. They apparently forced the Iberian Air Lines to use the ticket the Cuban Government paid for.

Mr. NITTLE. The American Embassy bought a ticket for you. You did not receive the ticket in your possession. You were returned to the United States aboard the Iberian Air Lines?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. NITTLE. The committee's investigation now establishes that you actually had a return ticket to Idlewild Airport at that time.

Mr. GLENN. Yes. Well, we didn't have the physical—wait, what was the date on that?

Mr. NITTLE. October 15, 1963.

Mr. GLENN. No, we didn't have a ticket. We threw it overboard into the Mediterranean on the way back.

Mr. NITTLE. You threw it overboard?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, we figured if the U.S. wanted us back in this country, they were going to pay for it, not the Cuban Government, and we had many things stolen from us by the Moroccan police, such as Cuban pictures and souvenirs which we considered our private property.

Mr. NITTLE. Nevertheless, the United States furnished you with transportation from Madrid to New York?

Mr. GLENN. I don't know who served it.

Mr. NITTLE. And asked you to sign a waiver of rebate on any unused ticket that you might have possessed?

Mr. GLENN. No.

Mr. NITTLE. Didn't you refuse to sign the waiver so that the United States Government could not reimburse itself for providing you with transportation?

Mr. GLENN. I don't know what it was. I refused to sign anything.

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I interrupt, Mr. Counsel? I am trying to get this straight in my own mind. You did not use the ticket that had been paid for and furnished by the Cuban Government to return to the United States, is that correct?

Mr. GLENN. If you mean the physical ticket, no. I don't know who paid for the flight back. I assumed that Iberian was talked into using our right to a ticket. That is, our right to get a loss or destroyed ticket. Perhaps the Government did pay for it. I don't know.

Mr. JOHANSEN. But you did not use the ticket you previously had?

Mr. GLENN. No, we tore it up and threw it in the Mediterranean as we were being shanghaied back.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You did not return on any ticket for your return from Spain to the United States?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Would you tell the committee whether, since returning to the United States, you have made any effort to obtain a refund upon this ticket which you had possessed but had destroyed?

Mr. GLENN. No, I simply told Iberian that I considered if they had used our ticket—which we considered legally would have been a gift from the Cuban Government—and it was made out in our names and there were no conditions to our using it, and it was good for a year. They said—in fact, if we had in fact used our right to that ticket we would consider them to a law suit for the value of the tickets, because we distinctly told representatives of Iberian in Madrid if we were on that plane it was against our express will and they were not to use our property in that way.

Mr. JOHANSEN. But this was property you had already destroyed?

Mr. GLENN. We had not destroyed—I mean basically the right to the ticket exists. The physical ticket was destroyed because we didn't want the U.S. Government using it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I ask what was the reason for your unwillingness for the United States Government to use this ticket?

Mr. GLENN. We wanted to travel in Europe. We were on our honeymoon. We wanted to come back, but when we were ready to.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You were returning unwillingly at the time?

Mr. GLENN. Definitely.

Mr. ICHORD. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, on October 24, 1962, a group called the Ad Hoc Student Committee to Oppose United States Aggression held a protest march against the United States blockade of Cuba, which went into effect on that date. Did you participate in that demonstration?

Mr. GLENN. No, I didn't.

Mr. ICHORD. What was the date of that demonstration?

Mr. NITTLE. October 24, 1962, Mr. Chairman, at the University of Indiana.

Mr. GLENN. I would have no objection to participating in it, but we had just opened our law office in Bloomington and that would not have been too smart a thing to do, of course.

Mr. NITTLE. It is our information that the Ad Hoc Student Committee to Oppose United States Aggression was created by the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council and the Young Socialist Alliance at the University of Indiana. Do you have knowledge of this fact?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I think that is true. However, the Young Socialist Alliance was not really an Indiana University alliance at that time. I think that came out in the recent articles in Bloomington. They were an organization there, but they had not been recognized by the university at that time.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Have they been since?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, I hand you a photograph of a portion of the protest march taken on the day of that demonstration, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 5." Could you identify for the committee the person who appears there carrying a camera at the left center of the photograph?

Mr. GLENN. That is myself.

(Photograph marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 5" follows.)

JOHN GLENN EXHIBIT NO. 5

Arrow indicates John Glenn.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, I understood you to say that you had not taken part in the protest march on that date?

Mr. GLENN. Well, I didn't. I think that picture must be from the protest march that was held at the time of the April [1] invasion.

Mr. NITTLE. A protest march sponsored by the same organization, the Ad Hoc Student Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression?

Mr. GLENN. I don't know. I think it was kind of an ad hoc committee. I think people that were interested in it were simply just calling other people who would be interested. I don't think they even gave themselves a name.

Mr. JOHANSEN. This was what invasion?

Mr. GLENN. The April invasion of Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you examine that exhibit again, and I ask whether you are acquainted with the person in the center of the photograph carrying a sign and marching on your left?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is George Shriver.

[1] Bay of Pigs, April 17, 1961, invasion by Cuban exiles.

Mr. NITTLE. Is not George Shriver the former president of the University of Indiana Fair Play for Cuba Student Council?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you ever have contact with him on matters relating to demonstrations, picket lines, letter writing, or any other activity in support of the Indiana University Fair Play for Cuba Student Council?

Mr. GLENN. Well, he is a good friend of mine, and I have talked to him about many things, but any letters I have written have been strictly on my own initiative.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Counsel, I suggest the answer is not responsive to the question. Could we have the question repeated and the witness given an opportunity to repeat his answer?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes. Did you ever have any contact with George Shriver on matters relating to demonstrations, picketing, or any other activity in support of the Indiana Fair Play for Cuba Student Council?

Mr. GLENN. Well, at the time of the attempted April invasion, I just knew George more or less by name. It was some time after that that I became better acquainted with him so I don't think I could have had any contact with him regarding this demonstration or any picketing or any letters.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Again, Mr. Counsel, as I understood the question, it was not limited to this particular demonstration.

Mr. NITTLE. That is correct. Did you have any contact with respect to any of the activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. When did your contact for that purpose take place?

Mr. GLENN. Most of the people who are in the committee are friends of mine, and we talk all the time.

Mr. NITTLE. How long have you known George Shriver?

Mr. GLENN. I think I first met him some time before the April invasion; but, like I say, that was just a speaking acquaintance. I really didn't know him very well then. It was later that summer, after I had taken the bar exam, that I got to know him better. That was when I first read C. Wright Mills on Cuba—*Listen Yankee*—and got interested in Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, we pointed out that, in November of 1961, the United States refused to validate your application for a passport to Cuba. You then admitted that you made application to the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, which referred you to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, and you were again refused a visa.

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Nevertheless, it is the committee's information that you went to Mexico in the spring of 1962. Is this true?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you then in Mexico preparatory to traveling to Cuba in some way or other?

Mr. GLENN. We hoped to, but we did not get our visa.

Mr. NITTLE. You did not travel to Cuba at that time?

Mr. GLENN. No.

Mr. NITTLE. While in Mexico in the spring of 1962, were you then in contact with George Shriver?

Mr. GLENN. We sent a telegram to him asking him to write Robert Williams in Cuba, seeing if he could help us get a visa because George knew Robert Williams. The thing was that you had to know someone presently in Cuba in order to get a Cuban visa, and they had to recommend to the Cuban State Department that the person be granted a visa. I don't know if that is still true or not. I met Robert Williams once in Bloomington, but I knew he wouldn't remember me.

Mr. NITTLE. George Shriver has been an officer of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and he would, of course, be the man from whom to receive a recommendation, and by whom you might be recommended to the Cubans; is that right?

Mr. GLENN. That was the only thing I could think of.

Mr. NITTLE. You received a cablegram from George Shriver, did you not, in response to your telegram to him?

Mr. GLENN. Well, it was signed "George Shriver."

Mr. NITTLE. I hand you a copy of a cablegram, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 6," which was sent April 1, 1962, at 6:48 p.m., datelined at Bloomington, Ind., which is addressed as follows: "Jack Glenn, care the Cuban Embassy to Mexico" and which reads as follows:

"Letter sent to Williams. Keep in touch. Venceremos." The cablegram is signed "G. S."

Would you examine that exhibit and tell the committee whether you received the original of that cablegram in Mexico through the Cuban Embassy?

Mr. GLENN. I did.

Mr. NITTLE. I offer that in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. It is admitted.

(Document marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 6" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Am I to gather from an earlier question that you have reason to doubt that this telegram came from Shriver?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I found out later that two friends of mine, who were also friends of George Shriver's, in Bloomington were after him to write this letter to Williams in Cuba. He was just very negligent in doing it. He just kept putting it off, and finally these guys just sent the telegram themselves.

Mr. NITTLE. Who were "these guys"?

Mr. GLENN. James Bingham and Ralph Levitt.

Mr. NITTLE. The "Williams," to whom reference is made there, is Robert Williams?

Mr. GLENN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. He is presently a fugitive from justice, wanted by the FBI for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. He was then in Cuba?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I met him when I was in Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. He is now lately in Communist China, is that right?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you have knowledge that he is still there?

Mr. GLENN. No, I don't.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you heard from him?

Mr. GLENN. No, I had just heard that he had gone.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, would you explain to the committee what meaning was conveyed to you by the word "Venceremos" in the cablegram?

Mr. GLENN. It is a Spanish word that is used as a Cuban revolutionary slogan now, which means "We shall win."

Mr. NITTLE. Or "We shall conquer"?

Mr. GLENN. "We shall conquer."

Mr. NITTLE. From the Latin "vincere," meaning "to conquer"; is that right?

Mr. GLENN. That is right.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Counsel, before we proceed, as I understood it, you testified that these "two guys," as you described them, wrote Williams. Is it your knowledge that they also were the ones who sent you the cablegram?

Mr. GLENN. They said they sent the cablegram. They told me later after I had returned from Mexico. They said that George was putting it off, you know, and we were waiting down there to hear whether or not he sent the letter, and they knew we would be anxious to hear.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Did you ever discuss with George his procrastinating habits in this connection?

Mr. GLENN. I had the idea he didn't want us to go to Cuba and I have the idea that that was a subconscious block on his part.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I gather, then, that the other two did want you to go, or at least were agreeable to it.

Mr. GLENN. We were down there trying to go, and they sought to help us if they could. At least, they knew we were waiting for some reply because we asked for it in the letter.

You see, the reason we went to Mexico was, when we talked to one of the fellows in the Czech Embassy in Washington, he said that they would simply have to forward information on to Cuba to see if you could get a visa, but he had heard in Mexico City visas were granted quite readily to Americans down there. But when we got down there we found out that that was not true at all. As a matter of fact, it was very difficult to get a visa.

Mr. JOHANSEN. So the record is complete, you did not get a visa at that time through that approach?

Mr. GLENN. That is true.

Mr. ICHORD. Can counsel estimate how long the interrogation will continue?

Mr. NITTLE. I would say about 15 more minutes.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Excuse me. May I inquire whether or not you are going to be calling the next witness, Mrs. Glenn?

Mr. ICHORD. The House will be in session at 12 o'clock. Will the committee be agreeable to meeting again at 2 o'clock? We will continue until 12 o'clock, Mr. Counsel, and recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Proceed with your questioning.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, I now hand you another photograph, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 7," also taken at the University of Indiana, and we would like you to identify the individual to the extreme left of the photograph, standing by the automobile and wearing a dark jacket or windbreaker. Is it not Ralph Levitt?

Mr. GLENN. It looks like him. I would say it is.
(Photograph marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 7" follows.)

JOHN GLENN EXHIBIT NO. 7

Arrow indicates Ralph Levitt.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you in attendance on that occasion?
Mr. GLENN. I don't know. I don't know what occasion it was. I don't know. I wouldn't be surprised. That must have been at the time of the April invasion.
Mr. NITTLE. You identify that as at the time of the April invasion?
Mr. GLENN. Yes, because I was not in the protest demonstration last October. Well, it came by the office. I walked out to look at it as the remnants of it came by. That is all.
Mr. NITTLE. The committee's investigation reveals that Ralph Levitt in November 1961 was the original lessee of post office box 912 in Bloomington, Indiana, which was the address of the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council of that city. He was also president of the Young Socialist Alliance at the University of Indiana in 1962.
Is it not a fact, Mr. Glenn, that Ralph Levitt attended meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance held in the apartment which you had rented from Mr. Wilkes?
Mr. GLENN. Yes.
Mr. NITTLE. I hand you yet another photograph, marked for identification as "John Glenn Exhibit No. 8." Do you recognize the person in the center of the photograph holding a sign which reads, "Leave Cuba Alone"?
Mr. GLENN. Yes, it looks like Jim Bingham.
Mr. NITTLE. That is James Bingham, is it not?
Mr. GLENN. Yes.

(Photograph marked "John Glenn Exhibit No. 8" follows.)

JOHN GLENN EXHIBIT NO. 8

Arrow indicates Jim Bingham.

Mr. NITTLE. It is not a fact that James Bingham also attended meetings in your apartment?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Just a minute.

(Counsel confers with witness.)

Mr. GLENN. Well, he was at our apartment a number of times. There were meetings occasionally. Sometimes there were meetings of the Defense Committee for the Bloomington Students. At other times it was just parties and social gatherings.

Mr. NITTLE. Was he not in attendance at your home also as an officer of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mr. GLENN. I think that there was a meeting or two of the YSA. There may have been several.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, postal records show that one Jack Marsh rented post office box 915 as the lessee for the Young Socialist Alliance for Bloomington, Indiana, on September 20, 1962. Mr. Marsh then listed his address as 621 North College Avenue, Bloomington, Indiana. Your passport application filed in October 1961, Exhibit 1, contains this same address.

Did Jack Marsh reside with you in October 1961?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is true.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you then know him as a member of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mr. GLENN. No. I was the one that got him interested in Cuba, as a matter of fact. After I moved in that apartment, some of the people that lived there later moved out; and I didn't want to move out so I asked people that I thought might be interested in moving in. There were several rooms up there, and Jack Marsh and his brother moved in and he got interested in Cuba as a result of various literature and books that I encouraged him to read.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you encourage him to join either the Young Socialist Alliance or the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, or both?

Mr. GLENN. He didn't need any encouragement.

Mr. NITTLE. By that, I take it you mean he joined both organizations?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes also testified this morning that William and Paulann Groninger attended meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance held in your apartment on Rural Route 9, Bloomington, Indiana. Did the Groningers attend?

Mr. GLENN. I suppose they did. Like I say, there were undoubtedly several meetings of the YSA there. Mostly, it was the meeting of the Defense Committee for the Bloomington defendants because my wife was on that committee. They were social gatherings. I don't know which and when they were out there, but they were certainly out there.

Mr. NITTLE. Was Paulann Groninger secretary of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I believe that is right.

Mr. NITTLE. She was also a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, is that correct?

Mr. GLENN. I don't know. I believe she did join, but I am not really certain.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, you are a member of the Young Socialist Alliance; are you not?

Mr. GLENN. No, that is not true.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever been?

Mr. GLENN. No, I never have been.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a member of the Socialist Workers Party?

Mr. GLENN. No, I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you ever been?

Mr. GLENN. No, I never have.

Mr. NITTLE. Whether or not you have ever been formally enrolled as a member of either the Socialist Workers Party or the Young Socialist Alliance, that is to say, whether or not you have ever been technically and officially enrolled as such, have you ever been in any way affiliated with either organization?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Excuse me, Counsel. Would you please define for the witness what you mean by "affiliated"? It is a pretty broad area, subject to a great deal of legal dispute.

Mr. NITTLE. I thought, being a member of the bar, he would have no difficulty with that question.

Mr. SHAPIRO. He is just a recent member of the bar and he has difficulty with it. I have been a member of the bar for a long time and I have difficulty with it.

Mr. NITTLE. I will quote for you from the Supreme Court case of *Killian* v. *The United States*, which had to construe the meaning of that term in connection with a prosecution under the Taft-Hartley Act. That case was decided December 11, 1961:

> A person may be found to be "affiliated" with an organization, even though not a member, when there is shown to be a close working alliance or association between him and the organization, together with a mutual understanding or recognition that the organization can rely and depend upon him to cooperate with it, and to work for its benefit, for an indefinite future period upon a fairly permanent basis.

Now, conceding that definition and using that as the basis and guideline for your response, were you not affiliated both with the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council and the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I would say so if what you mean by this is: Was Trotsky right? I think Trotsky was definitely right. I think anyone who is educated recognizes this.

Mr. NITTLE. You accepted the Trotsky viewpoint, and you agree that you did cooperate with, and worked for, the benefit of these two organizations I have mentioned?

Mr. GLENN. I would say so; yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Based upon that explanation and definition of "affiliated," would you also say that you are affiliated with the Socialist Workers Party?

Mr. GLENN. Based on that definition—well, that isn't quite true, for instance, the position of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party was that you shouldn't go to Cuba, and Marcia and I went, knowing that they were opposed—generally opposed to people going to Cuba. They thought it was unnecessary.

Mr. NITTLE. You do concede affiliation with the Young Socialist Alliance, however?

Mr. GLENN. Well, if you want to define affiliation that way. I wouldn't mind doing things that they think are right and that I agree with them on. I thought that they were wrong about traveling to Cuba and I went anyway—in fact, in defiance of it, and they don't like it.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you, with respect to the Young Socialist Alliance, closely work with it?

Mr. GLENN. Well, not very closely.

Mr. NITTLE. You permitted meetings of this organization in your apartment, did you not?

Mr. GLENN. Well, yes. I said, in a sense——

Mr. NITTLE. You concede you are affiliated with the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mr. GLENN. By this definition of affiliation, yes.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Counsel, how much further questioning do you have? It is now 12 o'clock. The Chair will announce that the committee will be in recess until 2 o'clock and the witnesses under subpena can return at that time.

(Whereupon, at 12:03 p.m. Monday, November 18, 1963, the subcommittee was recessed, to be reconvened at 2 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1963

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2:37 p.m., Hon. Richard H. Ichord, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.)

(Members present: Representatives Ichord, Senner, and Johansen of the subcommittee, and also Representatives Bruce and Schadeberg.)

Mr. ICHORD. The committee will come to order.

Two members of the subcommittee being present, a quorum is present.

At the recess the witness, John Robert Glenn, was testifying. Mr. Counsel, you may proceed with the questioning.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN R. GLENN—Resumed

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, do you know Edward W. Shaw?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I have met him.

Mr. NITTLE. I asked that question because it is the subcommittee's information that he spoke on the campus of the University of Indiana under the auspices of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee on March 2, 1961. Mr. Shaw, who testified before this committee in hearings in May 1963, has been identified as a member of the Socialist Workers Party in testimony before another committee of the Congress. He, as of the May 7 hearings, revealed that he also traveled to Cuba—to be specific, in September of 1961.

Now, can you explain why he did so if the Socialist Workers Party is opposed to such trips?

Mr. GLENN. I said they were not completely opposed to it. In general, they were opposed to it and they were specifically opposed to this student trip.

Mr. NITTLE. You mean only that the Socialist Workers Party was opposed to this mass public student violation of the ban on travel, but not to covert trips by such individuals?

Mr. GLENN. No, not that. They were opposed generally to people traveling to Cuba, not necessarily as a challenge to the travel ban. I don't know. I may be wrong about this. This is just my understanding.

Mr. NITTLE. When you say it is your "understanding," you do not mean to say that you have received directives from the Socialist Workers Party to that effect?

Mr. GLENN. No.

Mr. NITTLE. And you do not mean to say that you have received instructions or suggestions from members, or persons known to you to be members, of the Socialist Workers Party?

Mr. GLENN. I have just heard that this was their position. I don't remember who I heard it from.

Mr. NITTLE. But you will not say that you either read that in official directives of the Socialist Workers Party, or heard it from persons known to you to be members of the Socialist Workers Party?

Mr. GLENN. No. I don't know where I heard it, and it may be entirely inaccurate.

Mr. NITTLE. Now, for a moment I would like to return to the subject of affiliation with the Socialist Workers Party. You admitted affiliation, as that term is defined by the Supreme Court, with the Young

Socialist Alliance. You denied affiliation, however, with the Socialist Workers Party.

This is a point we would like to explore because the distinction between your admitting affiliation with one group and denying it with another was not too clear.

Mr. GLENN. By your definition, I don't see how it could be, because, so far as I know, there were no members of the Socialist Workers Party around Bloomington.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you not describe the Young Socialist Alliance as a youth group of the Socialist Workers Party?

Mr. GLENN. My understanding of this is that they say they are in "political solidarity" with them, but technically there are no organizational ties. They are two separate organizations.

I don't claim to be an authority on this. This is just my understanding of it. This is what they have said anyway.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you have any knowledge to the contrary?

Mr. GLENN. No, I don't.

Mr. NITTLE. The mere fact that a person disagrees with, or even defies, a position adopted by a certain organization would not mean that they could not be affiliated with it. That would not amount to proof of lack of affiliation of any person. Actually, members of an organization may disagree on one question or another and still remain members.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Do you still mean "affiliated"?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. GLENN. Frankly, I don't care if they are the youth group. What difference does it make? The Socialist Workers Party could have a youth group if they wanted to, so far as I can see.

Mr. NITTLE. Is it true, as Mr. Wilkes testified this morning, that quantities of *The Militant*, the organ of the Socialist Workers Party, were kept in your apartment?

Mr. GLENN. I don't know where he got that literature. I doubt very much about the quantities, because my wife and I could never afford more than one copy of each issue. I doubt that there were quantities that he picked from.

Mr. NITTLE. Was this literature placed in your apartment by you?

Mr. GLENN. Whatever literature we might have had there we purchased to read.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you accumulate several copies of those editions for distribution at meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance held in your apartment?

Mr. GLENN. Not that I recall.

Mr. NITTLE. You do not deny there was, in your possession, numerous copies of the Socialist Workers Party organ?

Mr. GLENN. I would not take a principle stand against having literature there for distribution, if that is what you mean. As a matter of fact, I don't think it happened, but it might have.

If it is literature that I read and agree with, I would want other people to read it, too, to see if they agree with it.

Mr. NITTLE. You said the Socialist Workers Party had been opposed to visits to Cuba, which is the subject of these hearings. Could you tell us why?

Mr. GLENN. What was that?

Mr. NITTLE. You said the Socialist Workers Party was opposed to these visits to Cuba. Could you tell us why?

Mr. GLENN. I said they were opposed specifically to this group. I don't know what the Socialist Workers Party position was on it. I know that I was told that the YSA's position on it was that they were against this particular trip and I got the impression that, in general, they were against people going down to Cuba on the grounds that it was unnecessary.

You don't have to go down there to understand the Cuban revolution. I think they are wrong on this, but that is my understanding of their position. I think it would be good. The more people that go down there, the better.

Mr. NITTLE. I have before me a copy of *The Militant*, the official organ of the Socialist Workers Party; and in its issue of January 23, 1961, they publish a lead editorial, titled "The Ban on Visiting Cuba." This editorial attacks the State Department's regulation for travel to Cuba without especially validated passports, and supports the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Mr. GLENN. Fair Play for Cuba? I didn't know they were taking an active role in trying to get people to visit Cuba. I don't know, maybe they are.

Mr. NITTLE. You are not aware, then, of the position of the Socialist Workers Party on travel to Cuba and its support of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's activities in trying to get as many people as it can to visit them?

Mr. GLENN. I think they are opposed to the travel ban, but they are not in favor of people going down there right now and challenging it, even though occasionally—well, apparently some of the leaders go occasionally. I don't think they are, in general, in favor of the rank and file in their organization going down there.

Mr. NITTLE. I pointed out to you that the official publication of the Socialist Workers Party states its position to the contrary.

Mr. GLENN. What exactly does it state?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Might we see the article, please, as long as you are quoting from it or characterizing it?

(Document handed to counsel.)

Mr. SHAPIRO. Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the document that was just handed the witness, I am going to have to object to Mr. Nittle's characterization because I believe it is completely inaccurate and I would like the Chairman to see the document.

Mr. ICHORD. Let the Chair see the document, please.

(Document handed to chairman.)

Mr. ICHORD. I think perhaps counsel can rephrase his question there.

I understand the witness is not a member of the Socialist Party organization.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Socialist Workers Party. He so testified.

Mr. ICHORD. He also testified that he does not know the official policy.

Mr. SHAPIRO. That is correct.

Mr. ICHORD. I think it is outside the knowledge of the witness. Proceed with your questions, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I think the record should reveal at this point that the Young Socialist Alliance, formally established at a

founding convention held in Philadelphia in 1960, has stated in its founding declaration that it "bases itself on the traditions of Marxian socialism as developed by Lenin, Trotsky, Luxemburg and Liebknecht."

The declaration also stated that the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party are the "only revolutionary socialist groups in the United States today," that the Young Socialist Alliance is in "basic political solidarity, on the principles of revolutionary socialism," with the Socialist Workers Party, which is the only political party "capable of providing the working class with political leadership on class struggle principles."

The Young Socialist, official publication of the Young Socialist Alliance, issue of May 1960, stated that members of the organization, "as revolutionary socialists, reject completely the concept that socialism can be brought into existence piece-meal. Socialism can only come through the complete overturn of the present capitalist states * * *. Such a revoluntary development is the end result of a irrepressible struggle between the capitalist class and the working class."

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Glenn, the *International Socialist Review*, a publication of the Socialist Workers Party, in the fall 1963 issue, contains an article by Farrell Dobbs and Joseph Hansen, previously mentioned Socialist Worker Party leaders.

The article states that: "The Cuban Revolution was marked by the predominance of action over conscious revolutionary theory," and that the Cubans in turning to Trotskyism "have blazed a trail for millions of youth around the globe."

It also states: "A generation of youth armed on a sufficiently wide scale with Trotskyist theory would signify the finish of the capitalist system."

Do these statements explain your making your apartment available for meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance and your travel to Cuba?

Mr. GLENN. I think it is rather absurd for them to say the Cuban revolution has turned to Trotskyism because when we were down there we talked to several Cuban Trotskyists, and they said they were picked up by the Cuban police for distributing literature and they were not permitted to use the press. They claim they support the government, but they support it critically. I don't see how they could say the Cuban revolution is Trotskyist. Maybe it is partly, but when you put them in jail—

Mr. NITTLE. Nevertheless, was your travel to Cuba and the making available of your apartment for meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance done in support of, or to lend support to, the Cuban revolution?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, I do support the Cuban revolution. I thought you understood that. I support the Cuban revolution and I will defend it.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you agree with the statement published in the *International Socialist Review*, with regard to the characterization of the Cuban revolution by the Socialist Workers Party?

Mr. GLENN. The one where they say it is Trotskyist?

Mr. NITTLE. Yes.

Mr. GLENN. Well, it is certainly more Trotskyist than the Soviet Union is. The Soviet Union is not Trotskyist at all.

Mr. NITTLE. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Senner.

Mr. SENNER. What was the highest rank you attained while you were in the Air Force?

Mr. GLENN. Staff sergeant.

Mr. ICHORD. What was the nature of your security clearance?

Mr. GLENN. I had a secret, top secret, and cryptographic clearance, which is the highest one granted.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Bruce.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Glenn, you support the Cuban revolution. You have made that plain.

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. BRUCE. You also, just a moment ago, testified that dissension from the police state of the Cuban revolution is punishable by jail.

Mr. GLENN. I would like to qualify that a little. The people that we talked to made it very explicit. They said that the maximum that any of their members had ever been in jail was for 50 days and then this person was deported to Argentina.

Mr. BRUCE. What were the grounds of the jail sentence?

Mr. GLENN. Well, there is a certain Communist Party influence in the government down there. I don't think it is predominant.

They said that Russia tried to impose conditions on getting Cuban aid and that conditions were that they smash the Trotskyists, but Fidel has refused to do that. But usually they get picked up for a few hours or just overnight, but they have never had any charges leveled against them.

Mr. BRUCE. In other words, you say you support a Cuban revolution which, in its application, has attained a measure of success and uses a police-state measure against the citizens.

Mr. GLENN. The main reasons I supported it down there is that the Trotskyists supported it down there, and the police would throw them in [jail] with the counterrevolutionaries and argue why the Cuban state had to be supported, even though they were picked up and were put in jail.

They realize that Cuba has to have Russian aid. If little things like this have to happen they feel it is no reason to stop the revolution.

Mr. BRUCE. It is like the liquidation in the thirties; it is like a means to an end. The principle is basically the same.

Mr. GLENN. If it developed into that, this would be a very serious turn for the revolution. I personally don't think it is going to happen. It might. I think this is why the Cuban Government ought to change this particular policy because this could be the beginning of Stalinist development.

Mr. BRUCE. Being a supporter of what is termed the Cuban revolution, do you also support the "To the Wall" cries and the execution of the opposition in Cuba, or is that just a thing——

Mr. GLENN. So far as I know, the only people who have been executed—in fact, I have never seen in the U.S. press specific details about a particular man who was executed or put in jail for a long period of time because he opposed the revolution verbally. All of

these people were murderers under the Batista regime. They were Batista's henchmen and they had the blood of Cuban people on their hands—20,000 of them.[1]

Mr. BRUCE. Wasn't that the same charge that was held against those who were liquidated in the Soviet Union?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, that is the significance of Trotsky's exile and death.

Mr. BRUCE. Then you would justify the liquidation of Leon Trotsky?

Mr. GLENN. No, of course not.

Mr. BRUCE. Why?

Mr. GLENN. Because he represented the interests of a majority in the Soviet Union.

Mr. BRUCE. Wasn't he charged with being an enemy of the state?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, he was. I say I think this is a bad development in Cuba. I think it should be gotten rid of, because this is the sort of thing that leads into what happened in Russia. I think the balance of world forces are such that this is not going to happen in Cuba because they are not completely isolated. They get support from the Soviet Union even though the Soviet Union is not able to make them do everything they want them to do. In fact, the Soviet Union is extremely angry because they won't sign the test ban treaty. Cuba has kept quiet about it, and this gives support to China and the elements in the Soviet Union that think the test ban treaty is wrong.

Mr. BRUCE. What intrigues me is how you can brush away the police-state methods.

Mr. GLENN. I support it critically. If the Russians don't like it—I am going to say Trotskyists picked up there and they have not formed workers councils, which is the basis of socialism, and I think this is the reason they have organizational problems and inefficiency.

Mr. SENNER. By what means and from what sources did you obtain finances for your trips to Cuba or attempted trips to Cuba? As I understand it, you worked part time in the summer and went to school. Where did you get your sources of funds?

Mr. GLENN. Well, from working but, of course, the trip to Cuba that actually succeeded was at the invitation of the Cuban Student Federation.

Mr. SENNER. What was the source of the money for the trip to Mexico where you attempted to get into Cuba? Who financed that?

Mr. GLENN. Myself.

Mr. SENNER. Was that from income or savings?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, from savings. I think I had about $900 when I went down there.

Mr. SENNER. What was the purpose—I didn't quite follow your argument—for wanting the United States to pay your transportation back to the United States when you were in Spain?

Mr. GLENN. Well, if they were going to force us back, and they certainly did—the American consul in Rabat admitted to us that

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[1] Department of State Publication 7171, "Cuba," released April 1961, states:
"The history of the Castro Revolution has been * * * the history of the dissolution, persecution, imprisonment, exile, and execution of men and women who supported Dr. Castro—in many cases fought by his side—and thereafter doomed themselves by trying to make his regime live up to his own promises." (p. 5)

orders had been out to pick us up and to have us shipped back, and he said at one point, he said, "Look, we know they are here, get them." It was not Morocco that wanted us out, and the police kept letting it slip all along the line both in Morocco and Spain that all of the orders were coming from the U.S. Embassy and nobody could do anything about it.

As a matter of fact, the police were very sympathetic with us and were appalled at the way we were having to be treated.

Mr. SENNER. Assuming that the United States is to blame and assuming further that they controlled the Government of Rabat——

Mr. GLENN. I wouldn't say they controlled it, but in this particular instance the Moroccans seemed willing to go along with the U.S. Government.

Mr. SENNER. Let's assume the U.S. had no part in this and you were permitted to go about your business. Where did you want to go next?

Mr. GLENN. Down to Algeria. We were hitchhiking, which was the only way we could go; and then we intended to go back up through various Western European countries as long as our money held out. We wanted to see Algeria, particularly, because we understand the political development in Algeria is similar to that of Cuba and we thought it would make a good point of comparison.

Mr. SENNER. I take it when you got to Algiers your money went out, because when you got to Spain you didn't have enough money to come back to the United States.

Mr. GLENN. We had our return tickets.

Mr. SENNER. I thought that was in the sea.

Mr. GLENN. We would apply for another ticket.

Mr. SENNER. How would you continue your travels in the various countries if you had no money?

Mr. GLENN. That was part of the problem. When we found out we were able to stay in Europe for a while, we wrote our parents and asked them if they would lend us some money and we had it sent to Algiers because we were sure it would be there when we got there. We were running out of money actually, but we had enough to get to Algeria.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Glenn, when you were in Cuba on the student trip, where did you stay?

Mr. GLENN. Do you mean in Havana?

Mr. ICHORD. Yes and other places. Did you stay in a hotel in Havana?

Mr. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. ICHORD. With the remainder of the students?

Mr. GLENN. Yes, the whole group stayed there.

Mr. ICHORD. Were you present when Mr. Castro visited the group?

Mr. GLENN. At the hotel?

Mr. ICHORD. Yes.

Mr. GLENN. No, we didn't know he was coming and we were up asleep. It was fairly late at night.

Mr. ICHORD. There was some testimony that he played ping-pong.

Mr. GLENN. That wasn't then. That was at this resort area, Veradero, which is about 50 or 60 miles away. We went out to see this resort area, and he came by while we were eating lunch.

Mr. ICHORD. You did not see him?

Mr. GLENN. I saw him then, but not at our hotel in Havana. We saw him a couple of other times.

Mr. ICHORD. Do you have any further questions, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. NITTLE. No, sir.

Mr. ICHORD. If not, the witness will be excused.

Mr. NITTLE. Would Marcia Haag Glenn please come forward.

Mr. ICHORD. The witness will remain standing to be sworn. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. GLENN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MARCIA HAAG GLENN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, DAVID I. SHAPIRO

Mr. NITTLE. Would you state your full name for the record, please?

Mrs. GLENN. Marcia Glenn.

Mr. NITTLE. Your maiden name was Marcia Haag, H-a-a-g?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you represented by counsel?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I am.

Mr. NITTLE. Would counsel kindly identify himself for the record?

Mr. SHAPIRO. David I. Shapiro, 1411 K Street, Washington 5, D.C.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Glenn, you are the wife of the prior witness?

Mrs. GLENN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you tell us when and where you were born?

Mrs. GLENN. I was born in New York City on March 5, 1939.

Mr. NITTLE. Where do you now live?

Mrs. GLENN. Well, as my husband testified, we just returned from Europe and we have a post office box as a mailing address and we don't have a residence right now.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you relate the extent of your formal education?

Mrs. GLENN. I went to high school and went to college and the last year I was working on my master's degree. This was all at Indiana University.

Mr. NITTLE. Of what high school are you a graduate?

Mrs. GLENN. Cranford High School in Cranford, New Jersey.

Mr. NITTLE. What year did you graduate?

Mrs. GLENN. 1957.

Mr. NITTLE. What years were you in attendance at the University of Indiana?

Mrs. GLENN. I started there that fall.

Mr. NITTLE. Fall of what year?

Mrs. GLENN. In the fall of '57 and went for, I think, about 3½ years or 4 years and then I worked at the university, but I think, at the same time, I was taking one or two courses each semester. So, I guess I was in school all that period of time except for a couple of semesters I was employed there and was not going to school.

Mr. NITTLE. What employment did you hold there?

Mrs. GLENN. I was working in the Chemistry Department as a technical secretary.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you do any work on a project or program called the Lilly program?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I was doing that last year. It was in the History Department.

Mr. NITTLE. What is your present employment?

Mrs. GLENN. I am unemployed.

Mr. NITTLE. Would you advise the committee what other employment you have held since graduation from high school?

Mrs. GLENN. Just jobs during the summer when I was out of college, which have all been secretarial jobs.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you at any time employed by the Girl Scouts as a camp counselor?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, but that was while I was in high school. I think it was the summer of my junior year in high school I was a camp counselor. The summer before that I was what they call a counselor in training at this Girl Scout camp, which did not pay any money, but the next summer I was employed as a counselor.

Mr. NITTLE. While at the University of Indiana, did you engage in a Latin American studies program of any sort?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I was working on my master's in that field.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Glenn, Mr. Russell will hand to you a photostatic copy of a passport application dated December 18, 1962, bearing the signature of the applicant, Marcia Haag, marked for identification as "Marcia Glenn Exhibit No. 1." Did you, as Marcia Haag, execute this application at Bloomington, Indiana, on December 18, 1962?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes. I am not sure of the date. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Was that the approximate time that you filed it?

Mrs. GLENN. December of 1962, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer Exhibit 1 in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. It is admitted.

(Document marked "Marcia Glenn Exhibit No. 1" and retained in committee files.)

Mr. NITTLE. Based on that application, you received a United States passport on December 21, 1962; did you not?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Your application for a passport contained a section headed: "LIST EACH COUNTRY TO BE VISITED." Under this section you listed Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru as the countries to be visited, and you placed a question mark after Colombia and Peru.

Was this a true statement of your intended travel at the time that you filed your application in December 1962?

Mrs. GLENN. Well, there was a possibility that I would be going and that is why I put the question mark, because it was not absolutely certain.

Mr. NITTLE. The question mark is only after Colombia and Peru.

Mrs. GLENN. I am sorry, I did not make myself clear. There was a possibility I would be traveling to South America in conjunction with my studies, and the trip would be to Venezuela and northern Latin America, and there was a question of continuing on and, if it were possible, I would have done so because I was interested in these areas.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you travel to Colombia, Venezuela, or Peru?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I did not.

Mr. NITTLE. Actually, at the time you executed your passport application, you intended to travel to Cuba with members of the student Ad Hoc group?

Mrs. GLENN. I knew about this trip and I knew there was the possibility of it, but I was not too sure of the chances of the success of the trip, but I knew about it.

Mr. NITTLE. Didn't you file that application because you thought you were going to travel to Cuba, and had no intention at that time to travel to Venezuela, Colombia, or Peru?

Mrs. GLENN. No, that is not true. I had the intention of traveling to Latin America whenever the possibility arose.

Mr. ICHORD. Including Cuba?

Mrs. GLENN. Including Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. Why did you not list Cuba as an intended place of travel?

Mrs. GLENN. As I said before, I was not certain and I even had doubts in June that the trip to Cuba would come off. I was very dubious about the whole thing.

Mr. NITTLE. You gave your approximate date of departure as December 24 or 25 for those countries. Do you wish to examine your statement to that effect in your application?

(Document handed to counsel.)

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. NITTLE. Did you not state that you intended to depart for those countries on December 24 or 25?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, as I said before, there was a possibility that I would have gone. This is the field that I am studying and I am anxious to go to Latin America at every opportunity.

Mr. NITTLE. We realize that.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Would you mind not interrupting the witness. I have to object. I think the witness has an opportunity to answer.

Mr. ICHORD. Let the witness go ahead. I don't think counsel intended to push the witness too far.

Mrs. GLENN. There were continually arising programs for encouraging people to travel to foreign countries. There was also a possibility I would have gone to Chile for a year on a research grant. I did not get the research grant so I did not go.

Mr. NITTLE. Have you traveled to Cuba since December 18, 1962?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I have.

Mr. NITTLE. The Cuban newspaper *Sierra Maestra* in its issue of July 13, 1963, at page 6, column 1, carries an article pertaining to a visit made by a group of students to the Cuban "Hall of Martyrs." This article, in part, states:

> Marsha Glenn, a student of the University of Indiana who travels with her husband, also a student, embraced with mothers of the martyrs, Hector Pavon and Emiliano Corral. In between sobs which drowned her words exclaimed: "We shall do what is possible when we return to our country to initiate a socialist revolution . . ."

Mrs. Glenn, did you visit the Hall of Martyrs while in Cuba?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, we did.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you correctly quoted?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I wasn't.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Just a moment. May we see the article you are quoting from?

Mr. ICHORD. Does counsel have the article?

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Chairman, this is a translation made of the article in the *Sierra Maestra.* We do not now have before us the original issue of this publication.

Mr. ICHORD. Did the witness make such a statement?

Mr. SHAPIRO. She denied it. She said she was inaccurately quoted. That is the testimony, sir.

Mr. ICHORD. Could the witness summarize to us what she did say?

Mrs. GLENN. I don't know exactly, except I remember this was a misquote, because this was in Santiago where this took place in this Hall of Martyrs, and we were there for, I don't know, 3 or 4 days and we were stationed in Santiago and we traveled by bus to different places in that region to visit different factories, schools, or what have you, and on the bus we talked to the reporter for the *Sierra Maestra* and Jackie became quite friendly with him. He asked me after this paper came out how I liked the article. I did say I thought I was misquoted. That is why I remember the situation very well. What did happen was there were six or eight mothers there of boys who had lost their lives in the fighting of the revolution. Some of them had lost all of their sons, four or five, and it became quite an emotional experience, and one of the American students stood up and said that really the Americans were to blame for a lot of the Cubans who lost their lives because they initiated the fight.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Because of what?

Mrs. GLENN. Because it was the Americans who initiated the fighting against the Cuban people and in one sense the Americans were to blame for the loss of these Cuban sons.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Did you associate yourself with that statement?

Mrs. GLENN. Not at the time, but I agree with it. I didn't have anything to do with it, but this is how the meeting became very emotional.

These women were sitting right in front of my husband and myself, and I was upset by all of this. I do agree with the statement, and we were crying. I know I said that I hoped—that Jack and I had just gotten married—but I hoped this would never happen to our sons and we hoped we would never be in this position of having our sons killed for what I think is a just cause but in an unjust way, and that is the basis of what I said.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you make any comment upon your intent to effect a socialist revolution in the United States?

Mrs. GLENN. I am a Socialist and, not only being for socialist revolution, I think it is inevitable.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Then, in effect, you do subscribe to that goal and objective?

Mrs. GLENN. I am sorry, I didn't understand the goal and objective.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I say you do then, in fact, subscribe to that goal and objective?

Mrs. GLENN. Of what, seeing socialist America?

Mr. JOHANSEN. A socialist revolution?

Mrs. GLENN. In America?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Yes.

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I think so.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Then in what particular was this statement in error?

Mrs. GLENN. It was just that I didn't say it then.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You didn't happen to say it then?

Mrs. GLENN. No.

Mr. ICHORD. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Glenn, were you present this morning when Harold Wilkes testified?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. He testified that during the period you and your husband rented an apartment from him in Bloomington, Indiana, meetings of an organization known as the Young Socialist Alliance were held in your apartment. Was this a true statement of fact on the part of Mr. Wilkes?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I don't think it is.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you hold meetings in your apartment?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, there were meetings in our apartment.

Mr. NITTLE. Were the persons who attended these meetings members of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. There were many people who came to our apartment who were not members of the Young Socialist Alliance. There were people who I know were members of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Mr. NITTLE. How many persons were in attendance at these meetings?

Mrs. GLENN. As many who came. Sometimes there were 5 people, 10 people. We had parties and there might be 30 people.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you meet during the first week of the month?

Mrs. GLENN. I think I should clarify one thing. The meetings held in the apartment were the meetings for the Defense Committee for the three students who were indicted in Bloomington, and there were many people who were interested in the indictment of these three students who had nothing to do with the Socialist Alliance and were not Socialists. In fact, the dean of the University of Indiana donated a number of dollars to the defense of these students.

These were meeting and they were not involved with the Socialist Alliance at all. I have to contradict my husband on this because he was not a member and does not know.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you deny they ever held a meeting in your home?

Mrs. GLENN. I believe they held a meeting at one time when my husband was not there. The Young Socialist Alliance was a recognized organization and it had complete recognition of the university. The meetings were held at the university campus in the University Building and they were always announced.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes identified Ralph Levitt as being in attendance at these meetings.

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, he was. He is one of the defendants.

Mr. NITTLE. He was the head of the Young Socialist Alliance in Bloomington, was he not?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Was James E. Bingham usually in attendance at these meetings?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Excuse me. I hate to interrupt counsel but I would like to know—I have read this very carefully. This is the scope of the inquiry here, and I would like to know how this question or series of questions, this line of questioning, in any way relates to the subject

matter under inquiry this morning. I may be wrong but I would like to know.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Counsel, the Chair stated in the statement at the outset of the hearing that the purpose of the legislative inquiry primarily embraced two things: One, to look into the possibility of tightening up restrictions of travel abroad for United States citizens and also the possibility of broadening the definitions of persons who are required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Testimony before the committee has revealed, and the committee investigation has led the committee to believe, that the idea of the trip originated in Cuba; that the money which was used to buy the tickets on the student trip to Cuba probably came out of Cuba.

The witnesses today have been very cooperative in giving the committee the information that they have about the trip to Cuba. I do believe that the question is pertinent and within the scope of the legislative inquiry, and the Chair will so rule.

Mrs. GLENN. Let me make it clear, Mr. Nittle, these three students who were indicted were officers of the Young Socialist Alliance and they were indicted because they were officers of the Young Socialist Alliance. I was working on the Defense Committee, and it is only normal that the three men who were indicted would come to these meetings although they were not always there. Besides that fact, these men were personal friends of my husband and I, and they were in our apartment on many occasions.

Mr. NITTLE. Weren't they indicted in May of 1963?

Mrs. GLENN. That is right.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes mentioned March 1963. He testified with respect to a person addressed as "Comrade" speaking on the subject of the Young Socialist Alliance, a man described as being from New York. Was he in attendance prior to May 1963?

Mrs. GLENN. There were no Young Socialist Alliance meetings in our apartment. Mr. Wilkes does not live in our apartment. Granted, he lives upstairs. He trespassed in the sense that he listened to what we were saying; he took tape recordings of what was going on in our apartment; and he has entered our apartment illegally and, by what has been given here, he took literature from our apartment, which is stealing; and I hope we get it back.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The witness said a few moments ago there was at least one meeting.

Mrs. GLENN. One that I can remember and my husband was not there. The one I can remember was in January, and it was held there at that time because it was in between sessions of the university and the university rooms were not available.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am just trying to clear the record so there is not a conflict.

Mrs. GLENN. This gentleman from New York that you mentioned did stay in our apartment. He was there, and there were several social gatherings but these were not meetings.

Mr. NITTLE. Was this gentleman an organizer for the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. He is a member. I don't know if he is an organizer. I think he is a secretary.

Mr. NITTLE. Was not Jack Barnes in attendance at these meetings?

Mrs. GLENN. No. No, Jack Barnes, as nearly as I recall, was not there.

Mr. NITTLE. Was he never in attendance at a meeting of your group?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Excuse me. Which group are you referring to? You have referred to several.

Mr. NITTLE. Was he not present at any of the meetings which took place in your home?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, he was present at meetings of the Defense Committee.

Mr. NITTLE. Is Jack Barnes known to you as a Midwest organizer of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. I believe that is correct, yes.

Mr. NITTLE. Did James E. Bingham attend these meetings?

Mrs. GLENN. I have already testified to that, Mr. Nittle.

Mr. NITTLE. Was he not known to you as the secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. That is public knowledge.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you not the recording secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. I most certainly was not.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you hold any position in the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I was not.

Mr. NITTLE. Are you a member of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I am not.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you ever a member of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. What months were you a member of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. From January until June.

Mr. NITTLE. Of what year?

Mrs. GLENN. Of this year.

Mr. NITTLE. What caused you to discontinue membership in the Young Socialist Alliance, if you discontinued it in June of 1963?

Mrs. GLENN. The Young Socialist Alliance has a policy of not permitting its members to go on the trip to Cuba. I was against this policy and I offered my resignation, which at the time was accepted.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you receive instructions from any member of the Socialist Workers Party not to undertake this trip to Cuba?

Mrs. GLENN. I talked to no one from the Socialist Workers Party concerning going to Cuba.

Mr. NITTLE. From what official source in the Young Socialist Alliance did you receive information that they opposed this particular student trip?

Mrs. GLENN. I received information from people in New York who form the executive committee of the Young Socialist Alliance—the national secretary, I think his title was.

Mr. NITTLE. This is a matter of interest to the committee, Mrs. Glenn, because testimony received by the committee indicated, with respect to certain activities, that there was a united-front action between the Socialist Workers Party and other Communist groups.

And, of course, the committee has received information that this student travel to Cuba was largely planned and principally led by members of the Progressive Labor Movement, a splinter Communist group under the leadership of two former candidates for the National Committee of the Communist Party—Mortimer Scheer and Milton Rosen.

You say you received information at the headquarters of the Young Socialist Alliance in New York that you were not to undertake this particular trip to Cuba. You did not understand that information to be stating a policy that the Young Socialist Alliance was opposed to support for the Cuban regime?

Mrs. GLENN. No, the Young Socialist Alliance supports without a doubt the Cuban revolution.

Mr. NITTLE. They support it?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, without a doubt. Their policy position on the trip to Cuba was they were against their members going on that trip.

Mr. NITTLE. On that particular trip?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. But not generally against travel, under certain circumstances, to Cuba by members of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I think I would say that generally they were against it, but not many members of the Young Socialist Alliance have the money to make a trip to Cuba on their own finances.

Mr. NITTLE. They would not oppose members of the Young Socialist Alliance going if they went not in association with the Progressive Labor Movement?

Mrs. GLENN. No, no, no. I am not sure. This has never come up. I have never asked the Young Socialist Alliance if they would object to my going to Cuba on my own finances, but it is my understanding that they do not feel—that it is sufficient enough to know what is going on in Cuba in this country, that is, it is not necessary to go to Cuba. It had nothing to do with working with the PL or anything.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Student Council?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes. I think it is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It is not called the Student Council.

Mr. NITTLE. How long were you a member of that committee?

Mrs. GLENN. I joined that this time last year and I suppose the dues I paid were for 1 year. I don't know. I may not be a member now because I have not paid any dues.

Mr. NITTLE. You have not given notice to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee that you desire to terminate your membership?

Mrs. GLENN. I don't desire to terminate my membership.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you perform any services for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee while at the University of Indiana?

Mrs. GLENN. I am sure I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Were you a member of the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I was.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you perform any services for the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression?

Mrs. GLENN. Well, the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression held a meeting in our apartment. I took part in a demonstration held by the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression on

October 24, 1962. Then the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression went out of business.

Mr. NITTLE. Was it not, in fact, created by and was a front for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. I disagree with that. The Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression was made up of a group of students who belonged to various organizations, including the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Young Socialist Alliance, NAACP, YPSL,[1] which is another Socialist youth organization of the Social Democrats. One lady even said she was a member of the PTA.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you participate in the organization of the Ad Hoc Committee?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I did. Well, in that it was just a group of students getting together. That is all there was to organization.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Was it a specific "aggression" that this Ad Hoc Committee was formed to oppose?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, it was to oppose the aggression of the U.S. at the time of the Cuban crisis, to oppose the aggression of the blockade.

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Russell will hand you a copy of a mimeographed throw-away of the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression, entitled "WE OPPOSE UNITED STATES THREAT TO WORLD PEACE." I ask you to examine the document. It is marked for identification as "Marcia Glenn Exhibit No. 2."

Mrs. Glenn, it is the committee's information that you mimeographed that document at the University of Indiana during the time you were working, I believe, on the Lilly project or program? Is this information correct?

Mrs. GLENN. No, it is not correct.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you mimeograph it?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I didn't.

Mr. NITTLE. Could you tell us by whom the document was mimeographed?

Mrs. GLENN. I am really not sure. I think this was a document that was distributed during the demonstration, but at the time this Ad Hoc Committee was formed, I was working a number of hours a day at the time I was going to school, and right up to the time of the demonstration I was working. In fact, I got to the demonstration late and I didn't have this and I didn't see, but I am pretty sure that that is what it was; and in this particular demonstration I did not help to make any of the signs or mimeograph this or have anything to do with that part of undertaking. I am not sure, but I think that is probably what it was used for.

(Document marked "Marcia Glenn Exhibit No. 2." See next page.)

Mr. NITTLE. Mr. Wilkes testified there was in your possession in the apartment a mimeograph machine. Do you know whether that document was mimeographed on this mimeograph machine of which you were in possession?

Mrs. GLENN. No.

Mr. SHAPIRO. The witness said she didn't know.

Mr. ICHORD. She can answer the question.

Mrs. GLENN. The demonstration was in October, and Mr. Wilkes did not testify when the mimeograph was in our apartment.

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[1] Young People's Socialist League.

MARCIA GLENN EXHIBIT NO. 2

WE OPPOSE UNITED STATES THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

When President Kennedy announced that the United States would enact a "quarentine" against "all offensive arms and other materials, if necessary," he not only endangered the lives of American servicemen, but he willfully and drastically misrepresented the actual situation within Cuba today. The Cuban people have announced that they are willing to die defending their country. Remember the April invasion! The Cuban government has announced time and time again that all weapons in Cuba today are for the defense of the Cuban people and their sovereignty as guarenteed by the U.N. Charter, the Charter of the Organization of the American States, the Rio Pact, and traditional international law.

The rationale for the blockade is the alleged presence of offensive missile and bomber armaments in Cuba. President Kennedy's speech, however, merely implies but does not make clear the actual presence of such weapons. That is, the President's message does not make clear that there are now offensive weapons in Cuba. All this speech said definitely was that there are some missle sites built and some under construction which have been interpreted as being able to accommodate medium and long-range missles. Yesterday, Premier Castro has stated that there are no "offensive" weapons in Cuba. This indicates that there is no immediate threat to the United States. Therefore, the intention of President Kennedy's speech Monday night must be suspect, since his implication has resulted in the interpretation that such missles are presently based in Cuba.

President Kennedy has acted without any regard for international law. On May 1, 1961, Kennedy said, "Law is the strongest link between man and freedom and by strengthening the rule of law we strengthen freedom and justice in our own country and contribute by example to the goal of justice under law for all mankind." What hope is there for all mankind if the U.S. has the strongest military power deliberately and consciously acts in contradiction of international law without first consulting any international organization? The U.S. presented the United Nations with a fait accompli. Because the blockade was already in position when the U.S. presented its case before the O.A.S. and the UN, the U.S. in fact has seriously restricted other possible alternatives to the Caribbean situation.

The storming of the U.S. Embassy in London, the rioting and demonstrating in Caracas, Rio, Santiago, and through out Latin America indicates that world opinion is not entirely supporting the US action against Cuba. France is (quote) "indigant".

As responsible citizens we must appeal to the rationality of the people in the American government. All Americans must realize that they are world citizens and must therefore assume responsibility for world peace. The present course of action embarked upon by the US government is proven to be a direct threat to world peace and is, therefore, irresponsible.

Join us in protesting the US blockade of Cuba. SUPPORT WORLD PEACE.

Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Agression

Mr. NITTLE. You were in possession of the mimeograph at one time. Could you tell us if that mimeograph was utilized to mimeograph that throw-away?

Mrs. GLENN. I said, "No."

Mr. JOHANSEN. Did this Ad Hoc Committee oppose the Soviet threat to world peace also?

Mrs. GLENN. I am quite sure that that is the statement of the Ad Hoc Committee and I did not read it while I was sitting here, but I think the sole purpose of the committee was to oppose the U.S. blockade of Cuba. It wasn't a pro-Cuba position. It was simply an anti-blockade position, and many people accepted that view regardless of what they thought of Cuba. They thought the blockade was wrong and they thought the U.S. was wrong for organizing the blockade.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Do we have the approximate date of this?

Mrs. GLENN. It was October 24, 1962.

Mr. NITTLE. The latter part of October 1962, at the time of the institution of the blockade by the President.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I note with interest the statement: "Yesterday"—which, if this was issued the 24th, would mean the 23d or the 22d at the earliest—"Premier Castro has stated that there are no 'offensive' weapons in Cuba. This indicates there is no immediate threat to the United States."

It is obvious that this was after October 22, because it refers to the President's Monday night speech which was the 22d, so, apparently, this document was still promoting the allegation that there were no offensive weapons there, in contradiction to the statement of the President.

Mr. ICHORD. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. NITTLE. Do you have any knowledge as to whether or not Exhibit 2, the throw-away to which we just referred, was distributed on the University of Indiana campus by Ralph Levitt, then president of the Indiana University Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. I just said, as nearly as I know, that that leaflet was distributed by those in the demonstration. Mr. Levitt was in the demonstration. I was in the demonstration, but I didn't distribute any leaflets because I did not have them to distribute. I don't think anyone in the demonstration was in a position to demonstrate anything, if you have read anything about the demonstration at all.

Mr. NITTLE. I believe you testified that you took part in this demonstration, is that right?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes, I did.

Mr. NITTLE. Mrs. Glenn, it is the committee's information that Jack Barnes is the Midwest organizer of the Young Socialist Alliance, and I believe you testified that you knew him. Is that right?

Mrs. GLENN. Yes.

Mr. NITTLE. And you know him to hold the position of Midwest organizer of the Young Socialist Alliance?

Mrs. GLENN. I knew that last spring that was his position. That may not be now; I don't know.

Mr. NITTLE. Did anyone known to you to be a member of the Socialist Workers Party or Young Socialist Alliance urge, advise, or recommend that you travel to Cuba without a validated passport?

Mrs. GLENN. No. In fact, as I testified before, the YSA was very much against this on this particular trip. I don't think I ever talked

to them about it, about going on my own, because that opportunity never arose.

Mr. NITTLE. Did you make any request for a validation of your passport for travel to Cuba?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I did not.

Mr. NITTLE. The staff has no further questions of this witness.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Senner, do you have any questions?

Mr. SENNER. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I just want to ask one further question. In looking through this handbill, I find no reference to any threat to world peace imposed by the Soviet Union. Are you in a position to say whether or not it was the position of this Ad Hoc Committee that Soviet Russia imposed no threat to world peace in connection with the Cuban situation as of October 22, last year?

Mrs. GLENN. The Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose U.S. Aggression had no policy on anything except one thing, and that was that they opposed the U.S. blockade of Cuba—to my knowledge as an Ad Hoc Committee.

Mr. JOHANSEN. They certainly had some ancillary policies, including the false claim that the President of the United States merely implied there were offensive weapons in Cuba and that, in doing so, he "willfully" misrepresented the facts and jeopardized the lives of American servicemen. Evidently, it is the United States that is all wrong, but the position of Soviet Russia in the matter did not concern your committee. I think that is obvious.

Mrs. GLENN. I just said that.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I just wanted to reinforce it. I find myself in this rare instance in agreement.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Bruce.

Mr. BRUCE. I have no questions.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Schadeberg.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. I have no questions.

Mr. ICHORD. The Chair has one question. You stated that you were formerly a member of the Young Socialist Alliance and that you would support a socialist revolution in the United States. Would that include support of a socialist revolution by force and violence if necessary?

Mrs. GLENN. No, I am not trying to say I advocate the forceful overthrow of the Government. No, I do not.

Mr. ICHORD. Does counsel have any other questions?

Mr. NITTLE. I would like to ask that John Glenn Exhibits 5, 7, and 8, be received in evidence, and that Marcia Glenn Exhibits 1, and 2 be received in evidence.

Mr. ICHORD. They will be received in evidence.

Mrs. GLENN. May we be able to retrieve the literature which Mr. Wilkes took from our apartment?

Mr. ICHORD. The committee does have possession of the literature. As I understand, the literature was not taken by a police officer. It was handed over to the committee by Mr. Wilkes. We will take that under consideration at a later time.

The committee will stand adjourned until further call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 3:15 p.m. Monday, November 18, 1963, the committee was adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.)

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ERRATA SHEET FOR "VIOLATIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL REGULATIONS AND PRO-CASTRO PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, PART 4"

Page 812, 13th line from top, "no known" should read "not known".

Page 815, last line, "Jay Jacobs" should read "Jay Jacob".

Page 817, 2d line from top, "Jabab" should read "Jacob".

Page 861, 12th line from bottom, "Document" should read "Documents".

Page 868, 15th and 16th lines from bottom, "D. J. Sherman" should read "D. U. Sherman".

Page 869, 22d line from top, "Gesell Exhibit No. 1" should read "Gesell Exhibit No. 5".

Page 873, 23d line from bottom, "introduced by you to" should read "introduced to you by".

Page 879, 22d line from bottom, "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 2" should read "Indenbaum Exhibit No. 7".

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